RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 197 BOMBAY, THURSDAY AUGUST 19 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	5,863	30 July	8 Aug.
Indus Maru ..	4,366	5. Aug.	17 ,,
@Honolulu Maru ..	5,751	13 ,,	22 ,,
Borneo Maru ..	5,864	23 ,,	6 Sept.
Hamburg Maru ..	5,220	9 Sept.	22 ,,
xTacoma Maru ..	5,850	23 ,,	7 Oct.

@Calls at Tuticorin.
x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to :—
T. O'HARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22160, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
21 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORINx ..	16,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,962
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA † ..	16,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ..	8,203

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
20th Aug.	VARELA ..	Busreh via	Karachi
25th ,,	BANKURA	Busreh via & P. Gulf.	Karachi
11th Sept.	KAROA ..	East & S.	Africa.

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22. Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents:

C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it

For all Particulars and forms apply to:

BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22.67

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE :—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION :—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION :—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS :—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO :—

THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

MARIANI TONIC WINE

BRINGS

New strength to the weak
New rich red blood to the bloodless
New Nerve force to the nervous
New Vitality to the run-down
New Vigour to the Aged

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),

HEAD OFFICE:
18, Lamington Road, Grant Road, BOMBAY. *BRANCH:—* Near Fr. Samaj, Tram Junction Girgaum.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in History. Salary Rs. 70 per month. Apply to the HEADMASTER, Kothari High School, Kadi.
A R3634

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

[illegible] ACCOUNTANTS 80/-, one P.Com. 130/- for up-country, address NEW [illegible]T BUREAU, Delhi, enclosing [illegible]idential Agents, controlling [illegible] correspondents for publicity and canvassers. Apply enclosing -/8/- NEW ENGAGEMENT BUREAU, DELHI.
A R3643

WANTED—Educated and influential DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES for Central India and Rajputana to secure Life Assurance business, on liberal commission, for a long established Company. Only those experienced and confident of good business need apply. ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 27021

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. Hornby Road.
M R3616

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

RUSSIAN BATH—Modern purifier of health, strength; and beauty. Electric Bath, Electric Massage, Hand Massage. Attended by European Nurse. GAIETY CHAMBERS, Bori Bunder.
T R3646

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

ATTENTION IS INVITED to the University Notification published in the 'Bombay Government Gazette" of the 5th August, 1926, announcing the subjects selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,100 and the conditions of competition.

2. Except in the case of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (Third Baronet) Prize which is awarded for an Essay on an Iranian subject and the competition for which is open to Graduates or Undergraduates or members of any University, the Prizes are open for competition by Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of a certain standing from the date of their graduation or matriculation.

3. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application, written or oral, with a copy of the Notification referred to above.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th August, 1926. 27102

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA SEASON.

THE WEEK END EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY, the 20th instant will return on MONDAY, the 23rd instead of Sunday, the 22nd instant and run to following revised timings:—

Poona	d.	19.00
Kirkee	d.	19-08
Talegaon	d.	19.41
Lonavla	a.	20-19
	d.	20-24
Khandala	d.	20-32
Karjat	a.	21-23
	d.	21-28
Neral	d.	21-41
Kalyan	a.	22-19
	d.	22-24
Byculla	a.	23-11
V. T. Bombay.	a.	23-29

H G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 16th August, 1926.
27161

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1926, at the rate of Rupees Two annas eight per share (Free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 16th September, 1926, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 24th August, 1926.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1926 to FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd.
E. J. BUNBURY.
Joint General Manager.
Agents.
Forbes Building.
Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 18th August, 1926.
27166

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARISCHANDRA VASANTRAO GANDHI, without employment, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at 66, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

KHANDERAO VASANTRAO GANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 66 C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 8th day of June, 1926.
Messrs. MADGAVKAR & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27167

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 23rd instant that day being a Public Holiday, (COCOANUT DAY), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. FIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th August, 1926.
27146

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

AS MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1926, is a Public Holiday, the 1st class bogie carriage, which usually leaves Nasik by the 2 Up Mail on Monday morning, will instead leave Nasik by the same train on TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
17th August, 1926.
27163

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 779 of 1924.

Bai MARIAMBAI, widow of Suleman Cassam Peer Mahomed ..... Plaintiff
Vs.
JAFFERALLY CASSAM PEERMAHOMED and others ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Alias Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 16th day of August, 1926, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed Bai Mariambai, widow of Suleman Cassam Peermahomed, all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed Jafferally Cassam Peermahomed in the following property.

The immoveable property, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort, admeasuring 151 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 397, New No. 2286; Old Survey No. 3235, New Survey No 1847 and Municipal "C" Ward No. 103, Street No. 25 and bounded, on the North by the property of Varjiwan Madhavdas, South by the property of Zoola Nurkha, West by Shaikh Memon Street, and East by public passage subject to the Charge pursuant to Mortgage Decree, dated 11-3-1924 in Suit No. 1677 of 1923 filed by Hussonally Ahmedbhai against the Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims, on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving and objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 2nd day of September 1926 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1926.
(Sd.) EDWIN GILLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
27168

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, TUTICORIN.

I. P. 31 of 1924.

(1) SEVALAI S. V. VALASUBRA MANIA PILLAI, (2) SEVALAI S. V. SATHIVELU PILLAI :.. Insolvents

THE undersigned will hold a sale of a Cotton Ginning Factory, belonging to the abovenamed insolvents "free of encumbrance" on 17-9-26 in the premises of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Tuticorin. The sale will commence from 12 noon and will be concluded only after approval by Court. The upset price is Rs. 8,000. The sale will be held subject to a lease which expires by 15-10-26.

DESCRIPTION.

1. The factory is situated a few yards from the Railway station of Nalli, situate on the main South Indian Railway line, between Madras and Tuticorin.
2. It has an oil engine "Imperial Make" of 38 H.-P. with accessories such as water pump, water tank and 1 long water pipe.
3. It has a dynamo and a supply of 22 electric lights inclusive of 1 big dome light.
4. There are 9 gins and an opener for cleaning kappas.
5. There is a blacksmith's shop containing a drilling machine, bellows, hammers, Adagal, spanners, etc.
6. It has a Pirithattu some taps, dies, emery stone with tank frame, etc.
7. The factory has a big godown, store room, office rooms, etc.
8. There are 7 shops attached to the factory.
9. The extent of the whole site inclusive of the actual portion on which the factory is built is about 1.76 acres.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had, on application to the undersigned.

S. R. SANKARA IYER,
Receiver.
5-8-26. R3647

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between my clients Mr. HORMUSJI DORABJI BHIMARDIVALA and Mr. DARABSHA PALLONJI DARUVALA, carrying on business as cycle dealers at Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, under the name and style of Messrs. Daruvalla and Homi has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from 31st December, 1925, and the said Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Bhimardivala has retired from the aforesaid date from the said firm. All debts due to or owing by the said firm of Messrs. Daruvala and Homi is received and paid by the said Mr. Darabsha Pallonji Daruvala, who will now henceforth continue the said business under the name and style of Messrs. Daruvalla and Co.

M. A. DOTIVALA,
Vakil High Court.
27162

AUCTION SALES.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters—

One Lot of Christmas Stockings.

2 cases Fish Hooks.

5 cases each 2 doz. 16 oz. bottle French pure olive oil.

5 cases each 8 doz.—4 oz. bottle French pure olive oil.

2 Tyres and Tubes (895 x 135) new and in good condition.

1 Lot Art Boards, wave crest art papers (assorted numbers).

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

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An Epic in Screen Comedy
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A veritable riot of fun.
Eight gloom-chasing reels.
Banish the blues with Lloyd.
See this joyous Jester & laugh.
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TIME : 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Prices : Boxes 3/6/-, Stalls 3/-, Dress Circle 2/4/-, Orchestra Stalls 1/8/-, Balcony 0/12/, Gallery 0/6/-
The management apologises to all patrons who were unable to obtain admission last week and would advise them to book early.
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For Plan and Booking of Seats please enquire with
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BERNARD SHAW—70.

THE IDOL-BREAKER & THE IDOL-MAKER.

So Shaw is seventy, and the British Socialist Movement is forty-five. Even the Fabian Society, with which Shaw has been associated almost from the start, is well over forty.: "Fabian Essays" came out thirty-seven years ago and "Merrie England" more than thirty. How time flies, and how Socialism lags! Does it seem today nearer or further off than it seemed to the pioneers of the Social Democratic Federation in the eighties or the I.L.P. in the 'nineties, or even to the early Fabians, for whom it was ever just round the next corner?

Shaw has always been a Fabian. For many years it was his influence, rather even than the Webb's (who made the Fabian doctrine) that attracted young men and women into the Fabian Society. And yet as a Fabian, Shaw has always been difficult to place. He is more difficult than ever now-a-days, when his active connection with the Fabians seems to have mostly lapsed.

In the days when the S.D D. F. was thinking about the barricades, the Fabians, began as a "Fellowship of the New Life." In the days when the I.L.P. began to scheeme for an independent Labour Party which should be fully Socialist, the Fabians were all for gradualness and permeation. When the Labour Party had been a dozen years in existence, and was still hanging pitifully on the skirts of the Liberal Government, the Fabians went one worse and had a foot firmly planted in the Liberal camp. Leading Fabians sat as Liberal Members of Parliament, though the Fabian Society was affiliated to the Labour Party.

Shaw watched all these changes and changes. And, on the whole, his backing went habitually to the Fabian policy of gradualness and permeation. He backed Webb in making a "Progressive" "bloc" on the L.C.C. He wrote as if the permeation of the Civil Service by the Webbs' young men was a sign of the Socialist advance. He wrote skiful and vigorous manifestoes in favour of the Fabian "Old Gang's" policy.

A DIFFERENT FABIAN.

So far, Shaw was merely a typical Fabian. But every now and then came glimpses of another Shaw, as scornful of the constitutionalism of the Right Wing as of the Marxism of the Left. It was Shaw who made by far the best speech in favour of Labour leaving the Coalition Government in 1918, and Shaw who wrote sense about Lenin and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat at a time when nearly every one else was talking nonsense.

Some say that is because Shaw has become more revolutionary as he has got older. That may be true; but it is not the real point. The point is that the situation has charged, while Shaw has remained very much the same. An idol-maker himself, in a small way, he is above all a breaker of the idols of his friends. With changing years his friends have changed, and turned to serve different idols. He breaks the new idols with the same gusto as the old. That is all. The more he changes, the more he is the same Shaw.

In those early days when Shaw was busy speaking at the street corner for a Socialism that was still the creed of a very few, the idol his associates mostly worshipped was a proletariat marching on its belly to immediate victory, with the full moon of Social Democracy almost within its reach. He broke that idol by talking them Ricardo better and faster than they could talk their Marx, and by laughing to scorn their street-barricades and their impending revolution, in the same spirit as John Burns attacked their working-class everythings. Shaw saw through the early rhetoric of Hyndman and his friends, and reacted against it into gradualness and permeation "a la" Sidney Webb.

He and the Fabians had their way. They captured the I.L.P. and hustled the S.D.F., but of the field. They became the instructors of the new Labour Party in the ways of peaceful permeation. They brought MacDonaldism into the world as a new variant on the old Lib-Labism of Henry Broadhurst and the trimmers of Victorian trade unionism. And they had their successes. They ushered in a new era of Liberal social reform. The trade Boards, the Labour Exchanges, the Insurance Act, were the products of their influence. They did not like all these things when they got them; but the brats bore on their faces the marks of their parentage. The Fabians had their day and their way; and Bernard Shaw was in the midst of them.

PRICKING THE BLADDER.

But being in the midst of these bustling and successful social conjurors, he began to see through them. as he had seen through the S.D.F. a generation before. He did not turn and rend them—indeed, against a frontal attack he is still prepared, any day, to defend the entire Fabian gospel by speciously reconciling it with anything else he wants to uphold—but he began to stick pins into their inflated bladder whenever one was presented to him for his admiration. He began to break the idols which the children of Fabianism had erected for the public worship of the people.

Greatest of these idols was—and is—the doctrine of evolutionary constitutionalism, which is an exaggerated perversion of the old Fabian "gradualness." The old Fabians told us to go slow, and to use existing institutions and men of any party for our own Socialist purposes. They did not tell us to worship the instruments which we employed. But their disciples—the new "Lib-Labs" of the Independent Labour Party—took this further step. From merely using the Liberals they passed to working under them; from merely using the Constitution they passed to regarding it as sacrosanct. From using our so-called political democracy as a means of achieving Socialism bit by bit, they passed to saying that we ought to wait for Socialism until political democracy gave it us through the rational conviction of a majority of the people sustained over a whole series of General Elections

Shaw could no more stand MacDonald's nonsense than he could stand Hyndman's or Tom Mann's. He stepped up to the new idol and broke it with a sharp rap or two over the head. He defended Lenin in one breath and put forward a curiously fantastic plan of government by scientifically selected supermen in another, really saying all the time that people who worshipped "parliamentary democracy" for its own sake, or regarded it as anything but one means among many to a Socialist and, only deserved to be spoken to in the parables of an idol-breaker. Not that Shaw believes in Leninism for Great Britain any more than he believes in appointing our rulers by testing their mental reactions by the methods of the latest psychology. His point is that he does not believe in the British Constitution as a suitable object for the worship of men—above all of Socialists.

THE PARABLE MAKER.

In what, then, does he believe? That is a far harder question, and one has to look for the answer not so much in his political or economic writings as between the lines of his plays and prefaces. Even there it is not easy to find; for Shaw believes in parables as much as he disbelieves in idols. His "Life Force"—what is that but a parable? Or his "Back to Methuselah"? We can say that he believes in a Creative Evolution which ousts the mere "Survival of the Fittest to Survive" from its primacy in the control of human affairs, and that he looks to the direction of this evolution by a superior wisdom which we can get, within the sphere of our ordinary life, if we have the will. He believes that institutions and ideas are made to serve men, and that neither an institution nor an idea has any sort of sanctity unless it is actually serving this will. And finally, he believes that ideas are apt to go rigid in men's minds, and institutions apt to survive their use, and that both are the better for a good stream of cold water constantly playing upon them.

As a philosophy for Socialists, Shaw's philosophy is a good one. But it is not, and he has never succeeded in making it serve him as the basis for a political policy. Politically, Shaw has never been a leader of men. For the most part he has been content to follow Webb, whose tidy constructiveness, like that of the bee, sticks to formal shapes and arrangements. But in reality he is an opportunist; for he will not have any idols standing in his temple. You cannot make a political policy without making for yourself idols, to make your immediate programme seem to you an offering to your ideals. As fast as Shaw gets making programmes he sees himself making idols; and then, he promptly breaks the unfinished thing, and starts again. He does not lead men to a destination; he only leads them away from wrong destinations.

This is not a criticism of Shaw; it is rather his justification. For the making of programmes is not his job, whereas to set us all thinking is. And to see through shams is a step towards seeing the truth. A valuable step, but not, of course, the whole journey. When Shaw has told us all he can, we have still to find our own way in the world. Only we are keener sighted, and less likely to go astray if only we know where it is we want to go.

Shaw is seventy, and Socialism will soon be fifty. He has been telling us our faults, and breaking up our idols for forty years. And we are still looking for an idol that he cannot break.—"Lansbury's Weekly".

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THE WEATHER.

JUMNA IN FLOODS.

DELHI, August 16.

The Jumna is in floods. The railway line near Okla is reported to be under water and several houses on the banks of the river are said to have been washed off.—Free Press.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 18.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 17th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 18. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 09	55 57	26 06	42 42
Fort ..	0 03	80 92	28 93	47 29
J.J.Hospital	0 01	65 30	30 01	46 21

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 18th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.710 inches (·039 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.623 " (.069 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.037
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.7 degrees (1.4 above hours
Minimum temparatnre during 24 normal) 79.0 degrees (1.8 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 o/o.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity " " 8 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 193 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.09 inches
Total rainfall during the month 18.50 "
" " " year 58.56 "
Weather Remarks .. ..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 18TH AUGUST, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th August, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 1.22" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the south-east. Temperature was below normal in the aforesaid area and normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.78" of rain, and Jhansi and Allahabad each a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperathre also was normal except ot Jhansi, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 0.46" of rain, Jaipur 2.36", Kotah 0.19" and Mount Abu 0.30". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the northern and eastern parts of Rajputana. Minimum temperature was higher than usual at Jacobabad and lower at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad and Indore report each a light fall of rain. Skies are moderttely to heavily clouded and humidity is not far from normal. Temperature also was normal nearly everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.76" of rain, Hoshangabad 0.60", Nagpur 2.13", Chanda 1.16" and Raipur 7.70". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the central parts.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.25" of rain, Mormugao 0.29" and Karwar 0.33". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 85deg.7 (1deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 79.deg.0 (2deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.34" of rain and Nizamabad 0.30". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal in Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression from Orissa is now over the northeast of the Central Provinces and has caused locally heavy falls in the east Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in the east United Provinces, west Rajputana, Gujarat Central India West the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few fals have also ocurred, in the Punjab and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Calicut 1.69" and Cochin 0.90".

Forecast.—Increase in the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 17th August 1926 issued from Simla.

The deep depression, now centred near Sambalpur, is moving westwards. It is causing strong monsoon in the north and centre of the Bay and widespread rain in northeast India and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Hyderabad, and local in Assam, the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu three; Akyab seven; Tezpur two; Silchar one and a half Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong two; Narayanganj one; Darjiling one and a half; Cuttack three; Hukitala four; Daltonganj, Ranchi, Gaya one and a half; Patna, Benares one; Mussooree two; Sutna, Pachmarhi one; Kurnool one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON Wednesday. THE 18th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0.16	1.24	—1.08	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.36	4.05	—1.69	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.05	18.37	15.63	+2.74	34.77
Lahore ..	..	6.98	10.41	—3.43	19.62
Hissar ..	..	11.11	7.68	+3.43	14.47
Ambala ..	..	22.69	15.79	+6.90	30.49
Delhi ..	1.22	18.90	15.33	+3.57	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.78	17.85	15.98	+1.87	26.90
Mainpur ..					27.07
Jhansi ..	0.13	20.63	23.06	—2.43	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.02	17.93	20.03	—2.10	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.16	14.32	23.00	—8.68	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	1.89	1.96	—0.07	3.68
Karachi ..	..	3.14	5.08	—1.94	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	0.46	5.86	6.46	—0.60	11.79
Ajmer ..	0.08	10.12	12.86	—2.74	20.65
Jaipur ..	2.36	13.83	14.62	—0.79	24.21
Kotah ..	0.19	10.09	17.78	—7.69	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.30	41.14	40.33	+0.81	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	20.86	10.18	10.68	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	7.16	9.68	—2.52	13.52
Veraval ..	..	30.06	13.79	16.27	18.89
Rajkot ..	..	20.58	18.72	+1.86	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	14.62	13.55	+1.07	21.20
para ..					
Surat ..	0.02	40.90	29.92	16.98	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.10	26.52	21.47	+5.05	28.83
Deesa ..	0.02	13.00	16.49	—3.49	24.70
Cental India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.05	20.56	17.86	+2.70	29.19
Indore ..	0.16	14.46	20.38	—5.93	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	1.76	26.62	35.66	—9.04	55.11
Saugor ..	0.08	26.66	29.15	—2.49	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.60	39.23	31.01	+8.82	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	18.43	17.63	+0.80	29.63
Akola ..	0.01		18.69		31.30
Amraoti ..	0.13	14.51	18.98	—4.47	33.05
Nagpur ..	2.13	33.55	29.22	+4.33	48.97
Chanda ..	1.16	30.56	31.56	—0.94	51.90
Raipur ..	7.70	21.76	31.68	—9.92	50.88
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.09	55.57	51.62	+3.95	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.25	87.22	74.71	12.51	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.29	70.23	71.98	—1.75	94.95
Karwar ..	0.33	78.56	89.45	10.89	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	10.74	10.79	—0.05	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	11.42	9.88	+1.54	22.38
Poona ..	..	16.61	14.39	+2.22	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.16	11.97	11.50	+0.47	28.45
Bijapur ..	0.03	4.24	7.09	—2.85	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.34	40.94	31.31	+9.63	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.05	19.89	14.49	+5.40	27.53
Nizamabad				—3.93	40.08
Indur ..	0.30	17.68	21.61		
Hyderabad ..	..	7.42	14.87	—7.45	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.79	84.05	87.66	—3.61	125.68
Calicut ..	1.09	92.54	75.11	17.43	117.16
Cochin ..	0.90	69.66	59.40	10.26	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	23.91	23.12	+0.79	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.01	26.11	15.02	11.09	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	11.44	15.17	—3.73	41.69
Bellary	..	3.32	5.13	—1.81	20.51
Cuddapah ..	0.04	12.04	10.17	+1.87	31.23
Madras	..	4.38	8.41	—4.03	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.01	7.05	10.09	—3.04	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0.21	4.73	3.77	+0.96	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	4.00	4.51	—0.51	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.40	5.36	—4.96	54.93

The Gum Merchants Association of Bombay has sent a telegram to the Government of India protesting against the Currency Commission's recommendation of 1sh. 6d. ratio and urging the substitution of 1sh. 4d. to the rupee. In the opinion of the Associations, the restriction of silver coins before introducing gold currency will cause great loss to the public.

At the general meeting of the Bihar Provincial Moslem League held on Sunday new office bearers were elected. One of the important resolutions adopted by the meeting was about the Nizam of Hyderabad. It ran as follows:—The Moslems of this province disapprove of the interference of the British Government in the internal affairs of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and considers this action of the British Government wrong and illegal, and is of opinion that the British Government has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of native states.

Under the auspices of the Jain Sangha of Rangoon, alargely attended meeting of the public was held on 15th instant in the Jain temple Rangoon under the presidency of Mr. Ranchhoddas H. Gandhi. Mr. J M. Javeri moved a reolution protesting against the decision of the Agent to the Governor General, Kathiawar States, re. the alleged right of the Palitana Darbar to levy pilgrim tax from the Jains. The resolution being supported by half a dozen speakers was carried unanimously.—Free Press.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 14.

The annual Social gathering of the College of Engineering came off on Friday last. There was a large gathering present, the chief guest of the evening being the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir.

Mr. Trench, the Principal of the College, in the course of his remarks, pointed out that substantial progress was being made in the building work needed for the expansion of the College. He was glad to be able to point out that railway service was gradually being opened to students of their College. As far as civil engineering and transportation appointments were concerned the rules framed by the Secretary of State for India were satisfactory, but the three years' to be spent in railway workshops by Mechanical Engineers after the Inter-Science Examination was an unsatisfactory arrangement. The College, he said, grew out of the engineering classes and mechanical school located in three little houses in Bhavani Peth, Poona city ,and it was due to a generous donation of Rs. 50,000 from Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, the grand-father of their guest of the evening that enabled the present College Hall to be erected.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then addressed the students. Since his becoming an Executive Councillor he said he had come into contact with more engineers than with men of any other profession. In India where they depended on a precarious rainfall it was the ability, ingenuity, and energy of the engineer which often proved to be the salvation of the people.

An interesting programme of music and drama rounded off the "Social."

PANCHGANI NOTES.

A PARSI SOCIAL GATHERING.

(From our Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI, Aug. 16.

The weather here continues to be charming. The total rainfall measured at the Municipal Office this morning is 48.63 (including 1 inch and ahalf before June). Mahableshwar, which is only 11 miles distant and the annual average rainfall of which is 250, has had about 225". It is continually raining for weeks together and the peasants are crying for a halt, otherwise they are afraid their crops will rot.

The town possesses seven educational institutions, of which the Parsis boast of two boarding schools, one for the boys and the other for girls, both of which have established their reputation firmly. The Hindu and Islam schools although of later origin, are also doing very useful educational work, and have supplied long-felt wants. The other three institutions are the schools for European boys and girls and the Convent. In fact Panchgani is the only hill station in this Presidency, and perhaps in India as well, in which so many educational institutions, ably conducted, and belonging to the principal communities of India, are located.

A COSMOPILITAN CLUB?

Mr. Nasserwanji N. Vakil, the enterprising joint proprietor of the Panchgani Stores and Pharmacy, has 'up his sleeve' an important movement which is bound to popularise further this health station. He proposes to start a cosmopolitan club, open to members of all communities. He is materially helped in this scheme by Mr. Dharamdas. It is proposed to provide the necessary paraphernalia of recreation, including a billiards table. A good response has so far been made—at least on paper, over two dozen persons having put down their names as would-be members. The financial side of the proposal is being looked into and if it promises to be a bright type, it will be soon given a practical shape. This idea, in spite of the grave shaking of heads of some orthodox people, is welcomed by many, especially visitors who find time hanging rather heavily on them after a few days' stay here and who find the only solace and occupation in taking long walks and grazing on the charming scenery all round—following the advice of the great English poet who sang so beautifully thus: "Gaze on while yet thy gladdened eye may see, —A morrow comes when they are not for thee." The successful fruition of the moevment is bound to gladden the hearts of Nehrus and Azads.

KHORDAD SAL.

Speaking of communal and inter-communal concord, mention must be made of a social gathering that was held yesterday at the Il Plazzo Hotel arranged by Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Bunsa in celebration of the great festival of Khordad Sal of the Kadmi section of the Parsi community. Covers were laid for about four dozen persons. After dinner a delightful afternoon was spent in music in which Mr. and Mrs. Nasserwanji Vakil, Miss Perin H. Bhiwandiwala, Mrs. Gulbanu K. Lalkaka, and Messrs. Sorab and Jal Gandhi distinguished themselves aided (and abetted) by Miss Khorshed Hirijikaka, Master Dara Bansa and others. The gathering dispersed after partaking of tea. The object of such gatherings is to bring the co-religionists into closer contact with one another is worthy of praise. Only two months ago there was a similar successful function at the same place and the third will come off on Khordad Sal festival of the Shanshahi Parsis, exactly one month after.

Echoes are heard all round of the station losing a very popular and lovable personality in the person of Dr. Jamshed B. Dalal whose free medical help to the poor is remembered with gratitude. As was so aptly remarked by the worthy President of the meeting, Mr. Kaikhashru F. Mody, the departure of the doctor was a great loss to the famous Sanatorium to the station in general and his friends and admirers in particular. Several letters received from grateful patients and their parents, and read by Mr. Mody at the meeting, testified to the care and devotion (the doctor) bestowed in the discharge of his duties and the esteem in which he was held by them all. The doctor has begun practising at Satara.

HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA.

VARIETY CONCERTS IN POONA.

"G. V." writes to us from Poona as follows:—

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, who is now in Poona, is a poet of great distinction and rare genius. He has been acclaimed with pride and pleasure as one of them by his fellow-singers like Yeats, "AE.", Tagore, Padraic Column and others, and his poetry has won the unstinted admiration and appreciation of such eminent critics as Arthur Symmons, Harold Childe, Laurence Binyon, Aurobindo Ghose and James Cousins, Combined with supreme mastery over the English language he has the perfection of the technique which makes him one of the master-poets in modern times. There is an aesthetical quality in his poetry which reminds us of Keats, but both in the simplicity of expression and the transcendence mystic element in his poems he is much nearer William Blake and Percy Shelley. Chattopadhyaya's daring imagination, vivid sense of colouring, rich imagery and oriental exuberance make him not only a dangerous young poet' as an English critic called him, but one of the most musical of singers both in English and in Hindi. But what distinguishes him most from other poets is his Vedic Vision which sees at one sweep the great Cosmic Purpose and recognises the One Life that is imminent in all things, and the Great Law that works out its manifestation. It is this vision that finds the freest and the fullest expression in most of his poems—an heritage from his mighty Hindu ancestors, which he re-utters in a modern tongue. When he writes:

"This Universe is a great gorgeous lie,
And God the Truth behind."

or

"All Roses seek the hidden Rose,
All bees the Mother Bee."

or

"Our Soul is God's superb self-sacrifice,
And each self-sacrifice of soul is God,"

he is only re-stating what the Upanishads have epitomised as the Wisdom of the Aryas.

DRAMATIST AND ACTOR.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya is known not only as a poet but as an artist of varied talents. He is a great musician, one of the very few in this country who has harmonised the science and art of music, which are often divorced by the professional musicians of India, who care more for the science and technique of music than for its aesthetical qualities. As a dramatist and an actor he stands supreme and unrivalled in India to-day, and is most popular among the rising generation. His plays are read with great interest. His religious play in English verse, "Tukaram," staged in Bangalore was a triumph of dramatic production and acting and his social play in prose entitled "The Sleeper Awakened," caricaturing the present day social state of India, scored a great success in Madras with its irresistible humour and subtle hit at modern society. He has travelled much in England and on the Continent studying the stage in the most important cities there, and he returned to India with this one great ambition, to revive purify and retore the Indian stage to its pristine purity from its present degraded and vulgar state. He has been devoting all his time and energy towards this realisation, and in this he is being helped much by his talented wife, Srimati Kamala Devi, who has also travelled abroad studying theatres in Europe.

The Chattopadhyayas are giving a Variety Concert at the Kirloskar Theatre on Thursday the 19th inst. and will stage "Tukaram" about the 26th. It is to be hoped that the public of Poona will not miss this opportunity.

The General Secretary, Reception Committee, 41st Indian National Congress, issues the following statement:—As Maulana Mazharul Haque has intimated this office that he has withdrawn his name from the presidentship of the next Congress, the Provincial Congress Committees are requested to take note of this while making their final recommendation for the presidentship.

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SAKLATWALA'S STAND FOR INDIA.

"BE HONEST AND MARCH OUT BAG AND BAGGAGE"

In the last Indian Debate on 20th. July the House of Commons Supply Committee Mr. Saklatwala reviewing the situation in India led a spirited attack against the policy pursued by the Indian Government and the India Office. He questioned their bonafidu in disavoding all motive of fomenting Hindu-Mussalman trouble while under their very nose the London papers were gloating over the very same thing and going scot free. "It is India that makes your Empire, and if you put forward one standard for India and another for Britain, so long as you have the power to impose it she will bear, but remember it is bound to raise greater disaffection." that was the strain of his speech. Mr. Saklatwala:—I, as a native of India, am not standing in this House in a very happy position at the present juncture. I quite admit the different positions of the various political sections in India, especially the Swaraj Party for which I have a greater partiality than for any other section; but I do admit as a native of the country the most deplorable state of affairs with regard to these conflicts which are arising out of religion and which are probably blamed for various other motives for which, not only officials but even selfish politicians may be equally responsible. I wish to draw the attention of the Right Hon and Noble Lord to one point I myself saw the remark in the Viceroy's speech with regard to the very emphatic denial on the part of His Excellency as to any share in the exploitation of this religious movement, either by the Viceroy or by the officials generally. That may be quite true and I do not take it as a hypothesis but admit it as a fact that the Viceroy as he has gone out with a fair and open mind would certainly be absolutely innocent of any such desire or any such complicity.

GLOATING OVER HINDU-MUSSALMAN DISUNION.

But it cannot be said throughout that there is no ground even for a reasonable suspicion in this direction. I think if the authorities here had been more alive than the newspapers of the country they would have found a greater readiness on the part of the people of India to receive such assurances. I was at Newcastle-on-Tyne in Easter week doing my wild propaganda work as the Home Secretary might put it and I went to the Independent Labour Party Conference. As I am speaking from memory I will not be unfair and mention the name of the newspaper but I will pass it on to the Noble Lord. A morning paper with a notorious title had an editorial article which I passed on to the late Minister of Health at the conference. It deliberately takes credit for the cleverness with which the British officials have separated the solidarity between Hindus and Mahommedans in India. It claims full credit for undoing within a very short period the work that was done by Gandhi and Das on sentimental grounds. Not only that but these are almost the sentences in the article in which they say that though it may seem bad news an intelligent Englishman who knows the real situation in India will look on it as the best news that has come to this country for the last three years. It deliberately puts it forward that peace between Hindus and Mohammedans would mean the end of the British rule in India and they say that not only is there no peace to-day but they feel thankful that there is no hope of peace and that every Britisher rejoices in his heart. I commend that article to the Noble Lord. If you have a vigilant Government Department with responsible Secretaries of State here and you allow such articles to go scot free and then come along at critical moments and put forward an apology that you are not responsible for this that it is not your wish your desire nor your policy then you naturally will not obtain credit for sincerity when you put this forward. I do not identify myself with any remarks against the present Viceroy who is a new man and whose innocence I would take for granted. That is one of the positions.

INDIA IS THE EMPIRE.

Throughout the whole Debate the main feature is still lost sight of. There are condition in all countries which become not merely a measure of political reform or political alteration to be studied by Minister but become human problems which require to be studied by the whole nation. We talk of the British Empire. There is not the slightest doubt that it is the association of India which makes technically an Empire and not the oversea Dominions as such. Even His Majesty's official title as Emperor is associated with India and not with the Dominions and not with this country. I have urged in the pact and I urge again however much it may appear ridiculous or unnecessary that you would get rid of a great many difficulties for yourselves on a good many occasions and avoid placing yourselves in an illogical position if you changed that title and called yourself an Indo-British Empire where there is Indian citizenship apart from British citizenship. May I refer to what is going on in South Africa? I do not take the view as my Indian friends do that Indians in association with this Empire will ever receive the same treatment and the same rights as blood and flesh citizens of the Dominions associated with Great Britain and while putting forward this false political title that you are all British citizens and you are a British Empire 300,000,000 of those British citizens are to be treated in a manner in which not a man, woman, child or dog in this country would agree to be treated. To put forward such theories of life is in itself in the long run rather obnoxious.

THE ROOT OF DISAFFECTION.

I again press that point that if you call yourself an Indo-British Empire and candidly and frankly put forward a sort of British standard and a sort of Indian standard which as long as it is your power to impose on India you will insist on imposing you will perhaps take away from the minds of the people many inconsistent and illogical actions of the Government. I am also again putting forward my favourite theme about the Union Jack on the same ground not with the slighest intention of being offensive, that every Britisher who realises here his sentimental, his religious, historical and social association with this flag must understand that in the some proportion and in the same degree such a flag with an alien historical, religious and social conditions attached to it, and having nothing in common with the people there is bound to raise greater disaffection disrespect and bitterness in the hearts of the people, however much you might find some few Maharajahs or political leaders out of their personal anxiety to flatter you to speak to the contrary. I put it to the Committee to state these positions in a rational and realistic spirit instead of in the old rampant Imperialist style that our words shall be law in the conquered territories.

STARVED LABOUR.

On a previous occasion I put to the House the position that the responsible British Government of India in which the Indians themselves have no part were the largest employers in the world of human labour and I put it, and I repeat it that the Government of India are employing hundreds of thousands of human beings at less than £3 a month wages. An Hon. Member below the Gangway with due notice to me but when I was unavoidably absent tried to refute that argument. He did not refute it. I said the Government of India were paying hundreds of thousands of human beings less than £3 a month and that the same Government had in front of them a report by a British official pointing out that the cost of living of the lowest type of labourer and his family is much nearer £4.

My efforts have failed in asking the Under-Secretary for India to put forward the actual figures of these low wages. That is not the only problem.

A PERNICIOUS EXAMPLE.

The Government have set the standard, and the industrialists have followed it. There are not only the railways, there are even coal mines associated with these railroads which are under Government control, and there are docks under Government control, and when the Government themselves pay such wages, the same wage holds good in the whole of industrial life, and agricultural labourers are still worse. We can see this standard set by the Government £3 a month to school teachers, to hospital assistants, who take the place of doctors in cases of emergency, and to men working on railways and in coal mines. When the Government set this standard, the industrial wages go a little below that range and agricultural wages go still further below it. The Noble Lord was giving a hint when he was making his lucid speech that India can become a still better and larger market if the cost of production in this country would go a little lower than it is. That is exactly my objection.

WHAT TO CHOOSE.

The association of India with Great Britain may be perpetuated as the greatest blight and the greatest curse to human society, and especially to the working classes of Great Britain, or the association between Great Britain and India, in a spirit of international labour co-operation, can be turned into a great advanced movement for the civilisation of Europe itself and the salvation of Great Britain herself, as well as for the betterment of India. Unfortunately, the Government are still making a wrong choice of the two paths. That is exactly the struggle, India under British protection, as is generally put before this Committee, is no longer a country that provides raw material for Great Britain, but is becoming a country which produces coal fields, jute and cotton factories and ironworks in rivalry with this country.

RIVALRY BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN.

You are up against this problem in all industries as the industrial movement in India grows. You will have first of all, in order to maintain your markets, as well as your other export trade, to tell your citizens in this country that their trade is in danger, unless the cost of production goes lower and lower. Your European competitors do not compete against you directly. They compete against you in your Imperial possibilities. The Italian and German cotton mills do not look at Lancashire and say: "We will go so many points below Lancashire." They look at the Japanese and Indian cotton mills and go so many points lower than that in order to knock out British trade. That is exactly what is happening in the coal trade. However much you may argue, or pretend, that the standards of the East are different from the standards of the West and people must live on a low standard, the reality of life is that here in British India under the protection of the British Army and Navy, with the full blessings of the British nation, there are miners employed at 8d and 9d. a day under ground. While that situation lasts, the Polish miners and the German miners, who are affected by the Dawes Report and other ramifications, have to look not to the mining of coal in Great Britain but to the mining of coal as produced in South Africa and in India, and they have to bring their prices, their wages and conditions accordingly.

Replying to the Chairman's objection that "mines are included in public works which have been transferred" Mr. Saklatwala continued—sure for India.

There are four large mining areas in Central India which are directly under the Government control, associated with the Government railways for the provision of coal. I am giving this as an illustration of how the relationship between India and Great Britain can be turned into a curse instead of a help. The cure is not in coming to the workers of this country and saying, "You must bring your cost of production down." When they bring the cost of production down, they bring their standard down. The output becomes lower and they have not only lower wages but they are brought down in their capacity and intellect. They are human beings, and they suffer. The conditions of this country will not be improved by lowering the standard of living of the workers. It is not a rotten country that wins the race but a united country. The real cure is for the British rulers of India to say, "We are British. We shall remain British. We shall look at human good and human standards from the British point of view, and if we cannot afford to do it, we shall be honest and march out bag and baggage."

Here Earl Winterton interrupted with the remark that the British people could enable India to buy more British good by paying more money to India in the shape of increased price for the raw materials which England bought from India. The retort came sharp and immediate from Mr. Saklatwala.

CULTIVATORS SUFFER.

I am glad the Noble Lord has put that argument. If this country, under the existing state of society gives more money for wheat and cotton, the money will go into the pockets of the European merchants in Bombay and Calcutta, and not into the hands of the workers. It will not go to the cultivator. It will go to the broker, the money-lender and the exploiter. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company will put up their freight as soon as they realise that raw materials in India are producing a good price.

INSTANCE OF MANGANESE.

Let me give him an illustration from the case of manganese. The men and women of India who drug out the manganese were receiving five annas a day. The manganese was, at the first, priced at 40s. a ton. When the Russo-Japanese War came and Russian manganese stopped, the Indian manganese commanded 20s. a ton, whereupon the Peninsular and Oriental freight went up from 12s. to 52s. a ton, although the people who were digging the manganese were still getting from 4d. to 5d. a day. That is a result of the operation of the capitalist system.

BRITISH RULE RESPONSIBLE FOR INDIA'S POVERTY

The problem which I am discussing is one of human life, human population and human powers. The British rule in India is responsible by its methods for the abject poverty which prevails in that country, and by that same policy the Government in this country are responsible for enforcing a similar standard of poverty upon the people of this country. Let me put a few points to the Noble Lord. Will he not agree that if the jute workers of Bengal—350,000 of them—each received at least 25s. a week instead of their present wages of 5s. to 7s., that if every cotton operative in Bombay received at least 25s. a week, if every one of the million miners in India receive at least 25s. a week, if every one of the million railway workers received at least that amount, and if the policemen, the postmen, the teachers the civil servants and the clerks were all receiving at least that wage, does he deny that India would be a better market for us, even at the present cost of production, and that there would not be the necessity to be continually asking people to bring down their standard of life?

BE TRUE TO YOUR OWN STANDARD.

The question is, how can it be done and I again put forward the argument that you can only adopt it by being true to your own standards and principles which in Britain are the results of your civilisation. I saw the Viceroy of India as he was going out, and said, "You are going out to India to protect human life and to protect property." During the last lock-out in Bombay—it was not a strike as the Noble Lord put it; it was a deliberate lock-out of the cotton workers in Bombay—the Government, by force of arms, and with all the resources of the State at their disposal, protected warehouses and factories Even if a few panes of glass were broken or a stone was thrown, rifles would be used to protect property. The Noble Lord has admitted that. It is a plain fact, known throughout India, that wherever European and British capitalism is progressing the infantile death-rate is increasing. In the insanitary village parts of India the infantile death-rate is 200 per 1,000 whereas in manufacturing cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and other centres it has risen to a rate of 600 to 800 per 1,000, so that from 600 to 800 infants per 1,000 born are dying every 12 months. While the British are out there protecting the property of merchants, European or Indian, they are grossly neglecting their task of protecting human life.

A POLICY PRODUCING MURDER.

Being reminded that Health was a transferred subject he said:—

I am not asking the Government of India to create a death-rate and then to appoint doctors to cure it. I ask the Government to abstain from creating a policy which produces murder, and to increase the work of the Health Department. I am introducing the matter as one of policy which creates conditions which ought to be stopped I appeal to my Swarajist friends, to Hindus and Mahomedans, to this Committee and to the Government of India to study the problem seriously and to clearly visualise that it was a mistaken policy to stop Western Bolshevism, Socialism or Labour politics from entering the Eastern countries My Swarajist friends made that mistake They neglected the policy of relying upon the strength of the working classes and upon the agricultural workers, and organising them and looking to them for support in their political struggles, while the bourgeoisie are trying to get one over the other. The Hindu and Mahomedan riots will nevercease under present conditions. The Noble Lord has admitted that they express themselves in a worse and worse form as the struggle of the bourgeoisie becomes higher and higher for official positions, and the Hindu and Mohammedan see them getting positions to which they consider they have a claim. If they will forget their religious differences, as the people of Europe forget them, in the mass and realise that the mass of the workers must form themselves more closely into a united family, and not look upon each other as Hindus or Mahommedans, and if instead of these bloodcurdling manifestoes and steps to prevent Bolshevism and Socialism from entering India it will be all to the good.

THE PATH OF SALVATION.

When Britain goes out to the East for her own protection and for her own future welfare she must lay down the principle that the lowest ranks of society there have equal rights with the Maharajahs. We say that Bolshevism, Labour programmes, Socialist programmes following on the general activities in the West, and Labour movements trying to overthrow capitalist and ruling classes is the only salvation of Indians. Great Britain, which will always be starving for raw materials will find a permanent and lasting solution only in a proper understanding between the Indian agriculturist and the British worker. The middleman, the merchant and the capitalist will otherwise expoit the workers, and work for their own advantage and the detriment of the workers. It is on these grounds that I appeal to the Noble Lord to remember that we are living in an age after the great civilising revolution in Russia and not before it and to frame his policy accordingly. (Laughter). If I may be allowed to reply to the laughter of hon. Members opposite, I would say that for 150 years the Government of India has been struggling and have pretended to spread education in India, and to-day there is only 7 per cent of it. (An Hon Member: 'How much is there in Russia!') In the Tsarist time it amounted to 6 per cent. In Russia the population is largely Oriential in habit and mentality, and while the Government of India have only been able to spread 7 per cent. of education in India, through its subsidised Press and other ramifications, the Russian Soveit Government in spite of all that is said against Bolshevik Russia has been able to spread education from 6 per cent to 96 per cent.

GYMNASIUM IN CONGRESS HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a mover of the resolution I beg to contradict the report that has appeared in your issue of the 16th instant regarding the gymnasium to be opened in the Congress House compound, I may bring to the kind notice of the public that the matter of erecting a vymnasium was never entrusted to the Sub-Committee but as some technical objection was raised by my friend, Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, the President of the meeting Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, asked me to reframe my original resolution recommended to the general body of the Bombay provincial Congress Committee, by the Council, and in the meanwhile she proceeded with the other item on the agenda.

In consultation with my friends, Messrs. B. G. Kher and N. H. Pandia, I re-framed my resolution regarding the erection of a gymnasium under the control of the B. P. C. C. which was passed by majority, in spite of the opposition of Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas. The resolution passed in the meeting runs thus:—

"Resolved that a grant of Rs. 1,500 be sanctioned for the establishment of a gymnasium for the encouragement of physical culture and furthering the cause of the volunteer movement of the Hindustani Seva Dal in this Province and the following members forming the Sub-Committee for the management of the same be appointed:

Messrs. B. G. Kher, N. M. Pandia (Secretary), J. B. Patel, K. B. Sanzgiri, P. N. Ghate, K. N. Joglekar and Dr. N. D. Savarkar with powers to co-apt."

Here Mr. Purshottam's name was added to the above list by Mr. B. G. Kher but he showed his disinclination to work on the abovesaid Sub-Committee.

The above resolution was taken up for further discussion by the President after the adoption of the statement of accounts with slight changes therein for the year ended 30th September, 1925, which was pending.

Further a sum of Rs. 251 was given to Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the General Secretary of the All-India Hindustani Seva Dal, as a contribution towards the fund started by him for the All-India Hindustani Seva Dal and a sum of Rs. 501 was sanctioned for re-organising the Hindustani Seva Dal of this Province.—Yours, etc.

KAMALNATH B. SANZGIRI,
Member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Congress House,
August 18.

THE MECCA CONFERENCE.

TURKISH DELEGATE'S IMPRESSIONS.

Edib Servat Bey, who was, writes the Turkish paper "Milliat," deputed to Hedjaz to attend Mecca Conference on behalf of the Turkish Government, returned to Constantinople on the 26th July on s.s. "Fezara."

He was recived on the pier by a large number of people, most of whom were anxious to know about Hedjaz. Edib Servat Bey on being questioned, replied that he would place his views first of all before the General Government and would later on give a detailed account to the press. For the time being he made the following statement:—

"I was very cordially welcomed by all the delegates, which showed their love for Turkey. Many important resolutions were moved in the Conference although some had to be dropped as they were based on political matters. Most of the resolutions referred to the pilgrimage and other necessary matters concerned with it, and a majority of them were carried through. It was also settled that Islamic Government should send their delegates to attend the Conference every year during the time of pilgrimage.

The discussion chiefly centered upon the controversial points regarding various Muslim sects. The Indian delegates laid great stress on freedom of religious practices to be observed in Hedjaz by various Muslim sects. This resolution was, however, entrusted to a Committee of the Ulema for consideration and recommendation to the Sultan.

Incidently Edib Servat Bey stated that so long as there were sects in Islam it was necessary to give them the freedom of religion in the observance of religious ceremonies.

He further stated that the Wahabis from times immemorial were opposed to certain cites in pilgrimage and visits to the tombs and they wanted to introduce many things in Hedjaz which were opposed to the sentiments of other Muslims. Consequently some men felt that as a precautionary measure it was necessary to place their doubts before Ibn Saud, even though the Sultan is opposed to some of the principles of their ancestors.

The Afghan delegate vigorously supported the resolution of constructing railway lines from Djedda to Mecca and from Mecca to Medina and that the expenses thereto be realized from Islamic Governments.

My arrival in Hedjaz was very beneficial in this respect also that it corrected the false impression created about Turkey by foreign propagandists. Even Ibn Saud expressed regret about these baseless rumours, reiterated his best regards for the Turkish nation, and sent respectful salutations to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

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SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 18th.

Mill shares ruled quiet with limited business. It is reported that about 8000 to 10,000 bales of Cloth was sold by a big mill on 15 anna basis. There will be very small margin in this transaction to the mill.

We quote:—E. Dyeing 908/12, Century 478/12, Fazulbhoy 881/4, Pearl 482/8, Nagpur 531/4, Swadeshi 510, New Great 307/8, Sixplex 111/4, Tata Defd. 141/4, Tata Ord 2/8.

Tata Steel shares very firm and jumped up to 40 rupees in diferred and five rupees in ordinary shares while second preference is practically unchanged.

There was a drop in Hydro shares it opened at 1060 and droped to 1025. It is rumoured in market that the engineers have recommended for further heavy expense towards dam.

Tata Power and Andhra also sympathised with Hydros and closed at 540 and 775 respectively.

In Miscellaneous, we quote:—Imperial Bank 1505, Partly paid 387/8, Bundi 17/8, Katni 100, Katni Defd. 275.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	79
Baroda	50	4	82
Central Co-operative	50	7½	55½
Central	25	1½	26 8
Western	£5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1505
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	386 4
Union	5	0 4 0	3 8
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
India	10	..	18
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	26 8
Ibau Cement O.	350	..	108 12
Bharani Cement O.	100	..	101 4
Bharani Cement D.	40	..	270
Bijhab Cement O.	10	..	7 10
Chhatrajpur	10	8Y	45 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	940
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	150
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	95
Surat	100	5 p.c.	95
Ishiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102
Kheana	100	5 p.c.	78
Madra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81
Bhora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90
Sa Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	95 × D
Skot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	101
Sd Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tbi Valley	500	8 p.c.	715
Uper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	75
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	192 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	256 4
India Steam	15—0—14	Y—10—3	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75
Ahmedabad Electricity O.	1,000	..	712 8
Ahmedabad Electricity P.	1,000	..	1000
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	125 10
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66 ½
Kachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1017 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	967 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	540
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	770
PRESS COMPANIES			
Anari	500	..	250
Art	475	..	145
Hirey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Mumad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000	..	925
New Mofussil P.	400	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	61	710
Nkart U.P.	500	40	680
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Ayock Ashdown	100	..	231 4
Bapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	18
Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	475
Burma T. Corporation New	60	5	125
Burma Corporation	16	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0 4-0	5 4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175
Jet Engineering	100	10	100
Mkenzie	100	30	335
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Prt Canning	1,000	50	695
Sirdar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	132
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	66 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	141 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	42 8
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	28
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	5
New India	25	1y	23 10
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	9
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance	100	..	45
Apollo	50	..	6
Asur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	908 12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Badjury	250	10	300
Badbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	62 8
Century	100	20y	378 12
Central India O.	100	16	531 4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	442 8
Ceylon	100	..	45
Claba Land & Mill.	100	..	135
Cork	100	..	140
Crescent	100	nil	183 12
Crrimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	772 8
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	253 12
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135
Elphinstone O.	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward	500	..	237 8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	882 8
Finlay	100	nil	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	115
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1650
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	3	185
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1100
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	385
Jamshed O.	250	..	60
Khatau Makanjee	Xii		90
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1070
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5500
Madhora Scindia	100	..	27
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	105
Madras United	250	15	480
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1825
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	140
Mysore	50	5	122 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	170
New Great Eastern	300	nil	307 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	482 8
Phoenix	100	10	425
Premier	100	..	40
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	15
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550
Sholapur	1,000	250	8250XD
Simplex	250	..	111 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	40
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	510
Swan	100		150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2260
Vishnu P.	500	35	570
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 17

Ahmedabad				430
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	916-4	920	907-8	908-12
Century	380	381-4	377-8	378-12
Central India	528-12	531-1	526-4	531-4
Colaba Land				135
Crescent				183-12
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy	885	887-8	881-4	881-4
Finalay				128-12
Globe				25
Gokak				115
Indian Bleaching				183-12
Indore Malwa				385
Kohinoor				1070
Madhowjee				105
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				115
New Great	311-4	311-4	307-8	307-8
Pearl	487-8	487-8	482-8	482-8
Pabany				253-12
Phoenix				427-8
Simplex				111 4
Swadeshi				510
Swan Mills				150
Tata Mill				115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				231-4
Bombay Steam				195
Tram Co. Ord.	126-14	126-14	125	125-10
Bundi Cement				18
Central India Mining				26-8
Indian Cement				108-12
Katni Cement Ord.				101-4
Shivarajpur				45-8
Tata Hydro	1062-8	1062-8	1015	1017 8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	39-8	45	39-8	42-8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	117-8	152-8	117-8	141-4

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Jute:—Albion 475, Alliance 455, Anglo-India 360, Auckland 246, Barnagore 175, Bally 188, Birla 7/8, Belvedere 493, Budge-Budge 445, Caledonian 512, Chapdani 150, Clive 36/8, Craig 4, Cheviot 259, Dalhousie 3-6, Delta 487, Empire 52/4, Fort Glostet 800, Fort William 276, Gondalpara 909, Gourepore 700, Hukumchand 11/4, Hooghly 75, Howrah 40/8, Kamarhatty 566 xd, Kankinarrah 456 xd, Kelvin 850, Khardah 420, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 273, Lawrence 595, Lothian 415, Naihati 450, National 28/6, New Central 575, Northbrook 52, Nudea 46/8, Orient 221, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 63/8, Soorah 28, Standard 415, Union 545, Waverly 6/4, Hessian 15/3, Jute 59/4.

Cotton:—Bengal-Nagpur 21, Dunbar 132, Kesharram Cotton 4.

Coal:—New Kendah 5/8, Raneegunge 32/12.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/2, Burma Corp. 10/12, I I Still 7, I Standard Wagon 26/12, Marshalls 1/3, Imperial Bank 1485, Imperial Coaty 375.

Remarks.—Jute shares quiet but steady. Cottons and Coals steady. Government Securities remained unchanged. 3½ per cent Government Paper 77/3, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/8, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/2.

RATILAL & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, Aug 18.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received today the following cable from their friends, Harris, Irby and Vose, of New York:—

"Cotton covering movement on insect complaints might continue, but would rather sell on any further advance."

Our Liverpool friends have cabled as under:—

"Advance owing to less favourable weather reports. Prevailing opinion is that market may be pushed higher by southern operators making a market on which to sell."

HIGH COURT.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

"AN EASY WAY TO AVOID THE EVIL DAY".

"An appeal to the Privy Council was at times an easy way of avoiding the evil day of payment," remarked their Lordships on the Appellate Side of the High Court in directing a case to be expedited in respect of which they granted leave.

The application was made by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, before the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Kemp, on behalf of H. Pestonji and Co. against the judgment of the Appeal Court which had reversed the trial judge's decision holding as inadmissible certain bills of Exchange relied on by Messrs Cox and Co. in a suit against the applicants. The suit was filed by the plaintiffs to recover a sum of about Rs. 4,25,000 due on certain accepted bills of exchange. It was originally heard by Mr. Justice Shah, when various defences were raised on behalf of the defendants. But those defences were not tried, because, at the outset, the defendants contended that the bills, on which the plaintiffs sued had been altered in a material respect; that as a result they became new instruments and required a fresh stamp; and that not being stamped afresh, they were inadmissible in evidence for want of proper stamp. It appeared that at or before the acceptance of the several bills, it was agreed between the parties that the time of payment should be extended, and the original due dates of payment of the bills were consequently altered, and the altered dates were noted on the bills.

The trial judge held that the bills had been materially altered, and therefore, required to be freshly stamped. Not being so stamped, they were inadmissible in evidence. The result was that the suit was dismissed with costs. The plaintiffs appealed against this decision of the trial judge.

The appellate Court (Macleod C. J. and Coyajee J.) reversed this decision, holding that there was no material alteration in the bills by reason only of the time being extended, and the resulting due date being noted on the bills. They accordingly expressed their opinion that the bills were admissible in evidence and remanded the case to the trial court for further hearing.

Mr. D. M. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiffs to show cause.

THE CARDINAL POINT.

Their Lordships disposing off the application remarked that having regard to the terms of clause 39 of the Letters Patent they were bound to grant the leave applied for. It was not necessary to see if there was also "a substantial question of law" involved. If that were necessary, they would have felt some difficulty in saying that there was such a question involved in the present case. Under clause 39 the only question was whether there was a final judgment or order against which the applicant desired to appeal. The cardinal point in the case was the technical point as regards the effect of the alleged alteration in the bills. That point was so decisive of the case that when the trial judge decided it in favour of the defendants, he dismissed the plaintiffs' suits. The appeal court rejected that view and remanded the suit. The effect of the appeal court's decision was that that the cardinal point was decided against the defendants. Once the technical objection was renewed, there was hardly any defence on the merits. The best point of the defendants also upheld to be the only point in their defence.

Their Lordships accordingly granted the leave applied for. But they directed that the matter should be expedited as far as possible, and the defendants should undertake to prosecute the appeal with all due diligence. An appeal to the Privy Council was at times an easy way of avoiding the evil day of payment.

MURDER OF TWO SONS.

FATHER INSTIGATED BY STEP-MOTHER

The Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Percival on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by one Onkar Shivram against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh for committing the murder of his two sons on 27th May last.

The two deceased boys, aged 12 and 10 respectively, were the sons of the accused by his first wife, after whose death he had married a second wife Tulsibai and has a daughter by her. Having lost their mother, the boys had been at first living with their grandmother (mother's mother), but came to stay with their father at Nasirabad about 4 years ago. There was little love lost between the boys and their step-mother who was frequently ill-treating them. The boys used to graze the cattle of others to make some earnings. On the evening of the 27th May last the cattle returned alone to the village, and the boys were missing. The father pretended to make a search for them for the next 3 or 4 days. About 10 days later two dead bodies were found in a well at some distance, but they were not claimed by anyone. The grandmother of the boys then made a request to the Police to make enquiries into the matter. The accused whose suspicious behaviour had attracted the notice of his neighbours, was summoned by the Police Inspector and questioned about the boys. At first his answers were prevaricating, but he finally confessed to have pushed his sons into the well. In the Sessions Court also he pleaded guilty, but as he had previously suggested before the Committing Magistrate that he threw them into the well in a fit of vexation and wanted to commit suicide after that, the Sessions Judge ordered the trial to be proceeded with to properly establish the charge of murder.

AN EYE-SORE.

In the course of his judgment, the Sessions Judge, after reviewing the evidence in the case, observed that the boys must have been deliberately waylaid and pushed into the well by the accused. As regards the accused's plea that he was weary of life on account of the constant quarrels between his wife and the boys and intended to throw himself also into the well after the boys but was restrained by nervousness and lack of courage, the judge thought it was only a subsequent invention to mitigate the gravity of his crime. In fact he never intended to commit suicide, there being no reasonable incentive to do so with a young wife and a small child by her. The truth appeared to be that when the boys came to live with the father, they were already estranged from him, and were an eye sore to their step-mother. It was, therefore, probable that the accused's wife had succeeded in prevailing upon him to do away with her step sons. It had been suggested by an assessor that the wife who appeared to be at the bottom of the crime should also be ordered to be prosecuted. The judge, however was of opinion that there was no direct evidence to connect her with the offence But so far as the accused was concerned he was convinced that it was a premeditated and brutal murder, and not an act done in an impulsive fit of insanity. There were no extenuating circumstances in his favour to justify the lesser sentence. The judge, therefore, convicted him and sentenced him to death.

The appeal preferred by the accused against this sentence was rejected by their Lordships who fully agreeing with the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and the death sentence.

DECREE FOR RS. 1 1/2 LAKHS

SHARE BROKER & SUB BROKER

The following are the facts, in brief, of the case in which judgment for Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs was passed by Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah in favour of a sharebroker against his constituent in respect of loss sustained on latter's business. His Lordship's important suggestions regarding some objectionable practices obtaining at the Stock Exchange have already appeared in our yesterday's issue.

The plaintiff, Fulchand Trieumji, is a certified sharebroker at the Stock Exchange, was introduced to the first defendant P. R. Vakharia by the second defendant who is a sub-broker. The first defendant gave orders to the plaintiff for some business in respect of August, September and October settlements in 1921, which resulted in a loss. Thereafter some further transactions were done by the plaintiff on behalf of the first defendant, which also turned out to be unsuccessful. In respect of these the plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,52,805 to cover the loss sustained by him.

The first defendant denied his liability, contending that he had stopped all further business after the loss in respect of September transactions. He alleged that the second defendant, the sub-broker, on whose instructions the plaintiff had done some business, was the plaintiff's own agent, and was not authorised by himself to give any orders. Nor had he authorised his brother-in-law, Mr. Patel, to act on his behalf as alleged by the plaintiff.

The second defendant supported the plaintiff, in his statement that he acted only as the agent of the first defendant.

His Lordship, in the course of a lengthy judgment after reviewing the facts and evidence in the case, held that the first defendant had authorised both the second defendant and Mr. Patel to give orders on his behalf to the plaintiff. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for Rs. 1,52,805 in favour of the plaintiff as against the first defendant.

The questions of interest and cost were reserved at the request of counsel.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

Jaisinghal Lallubhai Gandhi who was placed on the 6th instant before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala the Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,901-12 and who was then released on bail was again placed before the same magistrate on another charge of theft of Berlin wool valued at Rs. 871, on Monday morning.

Sub-Inspector Salunke of the Palton Road Police Station said that after the first complaint of Messrs. M. B. Mehta and Co., the employers of the accused, had been lodged they (the firm) had found that the accused had not accounted for three cases of Berlin Wool collectively valued at Rs. 871 which were entrusted to him. The accused on being asked about it had not been able to give a satisfactory account of the same. He therefore applied for the remand of the accused for four days to enable the police to complete their investigation.

The Magistrate, however, ordered the release of the accused on bail.

THEFT OF CYCLE LAMPS.

Sub-Inspector Salunke of the Palton Road Police Station placed one Babu alias Abdul Razak before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning and applied for his remand into Police custody for two days.

Mr. Salunke said that one K. B. Kutgara lodged information, at the Palton Road Police Station of the theft of two cycle lamps of his cycle kept in a house at Frere Road between the 10th and 12th August. During police inquiries it was found out that the accused had stolen the lamps and had sold them to a hawker at Modi Street. The accused was therefore arrested; the police suspected that the accused was also concerned in a theft committed in Fort Street. To inquire into the matter the remand was appied for.

The Magistrate granted the application.

ALLEGED ILLTREATMENT OF WIFE.

The case in which Liladhar Shamji had charged Gordhandas Maneklal, his son-in-law with ill-treating Kantabai his (complainant's) daughter who was married to the accused came up for further hearing at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga who appeared for the accused said that according to the order of the Third Presidency Magistrate, the girl who was alleged to have been ill-treated by his client was staying at the Seva Sadan at the expense of the accused. His client was further prepared to allow the girl to remain at the Seva Sadan till she attained puberty and to get her examined by a medical practitioner before he removed her from the Seva Sadan. The complainant had agreed to that proposal.

Mr. Kanga pleader who appeared for the complainant agreed to the proposal.

The Magistrate adjourned the case till the 26th instant to allow the parties time to arrive at the agreement.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

George Walter Hill, the Government Telegraph Master residing at Byculla appeared before the Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court and filed information that one Mahomed Yacoob Haji of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Company had fraudulently and dishonestly induced him to pay a sum of Rs. 500.

Mr. Hill in the course of his complaint alleged that the respondent had bought a Wolsley car No. F.7579 from Messrs. The Wolsley Motors Ltd. on hire-purchase system, but he had not paid the instalments regularly and a large amount was in arrears On or about October 10, 1925, the respondent approached him for a loan of Rs. 500 and agreed to hypothecate the car with the complainant as security for payment. He did so knowing that the car did not entirely belong to him because he had not paid the full price of it by way of instalments. The complainant therefore charged him with cheating and prayed for process against him.

The Magistrate passed orders to issue summons against the accused.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH KNIFE.

TROUBLE OVER QUESTION OF PAYMENT.

Aga Ahmad Haji Abdulla Bakar, a Moghul, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of assaulting one Naval Kaikhushro Lalkaka with a knife and injuring him.

It was alleged that the accused was seated in the house of one prostitute named Maqbul near Kennedy Sea Face on August 4 at about 12.30 in the night. Two friends and the complainant (Naval Kaikhusnro Lalkaka) were also sitting there. After some time they had called for beer which all of them drank. There was then a dispute over the payment of the bill, and on Mr. Lalkaka's asking the accused to pay the bill, he was excited. He took out a knife and stabbed Lalkaka on his shoulders and other parts of the body. The accused then ran away but was arrested by the police the same night at 3 a.m. Lalkaka was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment as the wounds inflicted were serious.

Sub-Inspector Savant of the Gamdevi Police Station who placed the accused before the magistrate applied for a remand of the accused into police custody as the complainant in the case who was stabbed was still lying in the J. J. Hospital undergoing treatment.

The accused who was undefended did not object to the application.

The Magistrate granted the application and passed orders to remand the accused into police custody for 15 days.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's price:—

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta—
September per cwt 15/10 1/2
October/December per cwt 16
January/March per cwt 16/3

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay—
January/March per cwt 16/4

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi—
January/March per cwt. 16/4 3/4

Market:—Firm. Moderate business.

A Responsive Co-operation Party for Andhradesa was formed at a meeting held on the 15th instant at Rajahmundry. At the meeting messages of sympathy were read from Messrs. N. Subbarao and M. Ramachandrarao, M.L.A., a resolution for the formation of a Congress-Responsive Co-operation Party was adopted unanimously and a provincial Committee has been appointed.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug 18.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day a fall of 15 to 11 points in New York futures. At the opening market advanced on some short covering, but later prices gave way on profit-taking and Wall Street selling. Liverpool has been reported 9 points higher.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

We do not look for much change in the market until after the publication of the next Bureau Report on the 23rd instant.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th instant (5-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market continues under the influence of complaints of insect damage. Personally exaggerated, and crop generally progressing well though it is deteriorating somewhat in Texas. Consider sale on bulges.

Messrs. Ereul and Co.'s report:—

Reports from America speak of insect damage, and in this country a spell of bright sunny weather is needed in order to give the best results, but we can see nothing in the position at present to cause us to change our views, and we are still of the opinion that all advances should be taken advantage of in order to make sales.

A small reaction being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee lower with Broach August at Rs. 344 and going up to Rs. 344½ on buying by Shroffs eased to Rs. 343 on general selling and closed at Rs. 344½. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 315 and declined to Rs. 314 on moderate selling by Commission Houses and Exporters. On Pazar operators buying and on Liverpool opening quotations being reported better than expected the values advanced to Rs. 316 and the market closed at Rs. 315½. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 315½ and going up to Rs. 315¾ eased to Rs. 315 and closed at Rs. 315½. Commission Houses were moderate sellers, whilst Shroffs were buyers.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 303 and gradually improved to Rs. 304 on general buying and closed at Rs. 304 F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 251½.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

To-day 200 bales Dhollera and 100 bales Kalagin were tendered. Total tenders up-to-date are 7,000 bales.

COTTON:

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

	Bombay, Aug. 18.
Fully Good Broach April/May	315 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/August	344 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	252
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	304

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

M G Dhollera—Superfine 351, Fine 343, F Good 335, Good 327.

M G Kadi-Viramgaon—Superfine 356, Fine 348, F Good 340, Good 332.

M G Sawgin-Dharwar—Superfine 376, Fine 368, F Good 360, Good 352.

M G Kalagin—Superfine 356, Fine 348, F Good 340, Good 332.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 366, Fine 358, F Good 350, Good 342.

M G Southerns—F Good 348, Good 338, F G Fair 328.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 376, Fine 368, F Good 360, Good 352.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Fully Good Broach April/May	315
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	344
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	252
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	304
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	333

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 17.

	To-day's price.
October	16.75—.15
December	16.76—.11
January	16.79—.14
March	17.01—.14
May	17.20—.12
Middling Spot	18.20—.15

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 18.

In full-pressed Bales.		Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	..		2,92,218	2,97,301
Central India	..	100	3,85,524	3,48,157
Barsi and Nagas	..		2,24,691	2,09,060
Hyderabad-Gaorani			74,389	93,236
Berars	.. ..	109	4,78,839	5,73,195
Central Provinces	..		2,47,006	2,56,917
Total Oomras	..	210	17,02,667	17,84,863
Dholera	.. ..	138	2,85,193	3,16,011
N.W. Provinces	..		1,31,013	1,32,972
Rajputana	.. ..	171	1,15,460	82,401
Sind-Punjab	..		2,95,049	3,64,988
Broach	.. ..		3,13,357	4,86,672
Coompta & Dharwar		1,563	1,66,479	2,14,656
Western-Northerns		280	1,13,106	1,20,871
Cocanada	.. ..		3,124	2,319
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	317	66,702	39,735
Persian	.. ..	197	5,352	6,709
American	.. ..		17,915	9,649
Egyptian and African	.. ..	190	84,725	71,366
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.. ..		3,700	3,513
Total	..	3,066	33,08,379	36,36,728

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales		Yesterday	1st Sept. to 18th Aug. This year	Last year
Europe	.. ..	1,511	5,40,255	6,94,315
Japan & China	..	2,300	18,42,009	19,87,924
Coast Ports	..		23,660	22,704
Up country by Rail.	..		1,09,366	15,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..		13,976	23,001
Total	.. ..	3,811	25,29,266	27,48,44

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

	Ready.	New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	260	.....
Bengal F G M G	245/50	.....
Bengal F G M G	230/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	245	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	225/30	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/35	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	335	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	325/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/95	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	270/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/65	.....
Khandesh F.G. M. G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	340/50	.....
Broach F.G. M.G.	310/15	.....
Muthia Fine M G	245/50	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	230	.....
Dharwar F.Good S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	355	.....
Westerns Good M.G.	310/15	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	330	.....
Cambodia F G M G	385/95	.....
Navsari F.G. MG	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	370/80	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon FG. MG.	300/5	.....
Dhollera F.G MG	300/2	.....
Kalagin FG. M.G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th August, 1926:—

Cotton	3,066 bales.
Wheat	1,384 cwts.
Linseed	5,641 cwts.
Rape, etc.	30 cwts.
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	201 cwts.
Castorseed	723 cwts.
Rice	103,953 cwts.
Myrabollams	288 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,771 cwts.
Mowrasseed	1,334 cwts.
Gram	1,260 cwts.
Juwar	3,720 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	11,179 cwts.
Bajri	4 800 cwts.
Coal	282 tons.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug 17.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 17.

	To-day's price.
October	16.75—.35
January	16.67—.32
Middling Spot	17.75—.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
August		9.14+.09
September		9.07+.09
October	8.99	8.98+.09
November		8.83+.08
December		14.48+.06
January	8.88	8.87+.09
February		8.88+.09
March	8.95	8.94+.09
April		8.94+.09
May	8.99	8.97+.09
June		8.94+.09
July		8.95+.09
August		8.89+.09
Middling Spot		9.64+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

	To-day's closing.
August	14.83+.06
September	14.83+.06
October	14.78+.06
November	14.63+.06
December	14.48+.06
January	14.35+.06
February	14.29+.06
March	14.23+.06
April	14.23+.06
May	14.18+.06
June	14.18+.06
July	14.18+.06
August	14.18+.06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	15.70+.06

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	6.45+.10
Scinde Fully Good	6.75+.10
Scinde Fine	7.05+.10
Bengal Good	6.55+.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.85+.10
Bengal Fine	7.15+.10
Oomra Good	7.30+.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.60+.10
Oomra Fine	7.90+.10
Broach Good	7.60+.10
Broach Fully Good	8.00+.10
Broach Fine	8.40+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

	To-day's Sales. bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	To-day's price.
October	16.93+.25
January	16.90+.22
March	17.13+.23

NEW YORK 12-45 P.M.:—

October	16.94+.30
January	16.95+.38
March	17.17+.32

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October	16.93+.22
January	16.86+.25

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's price.—

Barletta Russo per 61 lb August shipment quoted 54

Market: Quiet.

Wheat, Australian, August shipment sellers 57

Market: Quiet.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, August shipment value 56

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, August shipment, sellers 56/6

LINSEED

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's price:—

Linseed Calcutta August/September shipment sellers ton £18/15/0

Linseed Calcutta September/October shipment sellers ton £18/15/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's price:—

Linseed Oil, naked, London, September/December delivery paid cwt 34

Linseed Oil, naked London January/April delivery paid cwt 34/6

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's price.—

Linseed, La Plata, c i f, August/September shipment Hull paid ton £16 5/8

Linseed, La Plata c i f, September/October shipment Hull paid ton £16 7/8

Linseed, La Plata, c i f, October/November shipment Hull paid ton £16 7/8

Market:—Quiet.

Linseed Bombay August/September shipment sellers ton £19 1/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 17.

To-day's price:—

Fair Rio Coffee (fine quality) Spot 19 1/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's selling D D 1/6d.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 August

Bank's selling D D 1/6d

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32 September

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 August

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 September

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 December

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 276

Bank's buying T T 274

Bank's buying D D 273

Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D 1235

Bank's buying D D 1335

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1350

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 132

Bank's buying 60 days 129 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 146 1/4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 189 1/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/2.

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 99 1/8

CROSS RATES—

London—New York 4.85 15/16 17th inst.

London—Japan 1/11 3/4 17th inst.

London—Paris 177.00 17th inst.

London—Belgium 180.00 17th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.14 17th inst

London—Italy 148.00 17th inst.

London—Prague 164.00 17th inst.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE—

Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1/6 9/32
Fcs Demand	1237
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	146 1/4
Shanghai	189 1/4
Japan	132
Singapore	156 1/2

Market steady.

LONDON, DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Gold £4/4/9 3/4 17th inst.

Silver London Ready 28 5/16d 17th inst.

Silver London Forward 28 5/16d 17th inst.

Silver New York Ready 62 cts.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 1/2 per cent 17th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 5/8 per cent. 17th inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent. 3 mos 2 per cent. 6 mos 2 1/2 per cent. 12 mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's price:—

Chartered Bank of I A & C £21 1/4

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126

P and O Banking Corporation £9 5/8

National Bank £49 1/4

Eastern Bank £6

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/8

Conversion Loan £75 3/4

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8

Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 1/2

Government Securities 3 per cent £59 3/8

Consols £55 5/8

War Loan 5 per cent. £101 1/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 7/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's rate:—

T T Berlin on London 20.40 5/8

T T Amsterdam on London 12.11

T T Brussels on London 180.75

T T Madrid on London 31.75

T T Milan on London unquoted

T T Berne on London 25.14

T T Paris on London 178.50

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 17.

To-day's rate.—

Demand Bills 485.50

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's rate:—

Interest day to day Loans 4 1/8 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's rate:—

Bank Bills 3 months 4 1/2 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months 4 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 18.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/4

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101|10.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/6

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/4

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88/4

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Sovereigns ready 13/6/3

Sovereigns forward 13/6/3

National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/9

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/9

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/6

Bar silver ready Rs. 64/11/0

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 64/11/0

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64/6/0.

London, Aug. 17.

Bar gold ready s 84/9 3/4

Silver ready d 29/9

Silver forward d 28/9

TONE OF SILVER—

Steady. China sold. Small business quiet—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's price:—

Cottonseed Bombay August/September shipment sellers £7 3/4

Castorseed Bombay August/September shipment sellers £15 1/2

Rapeseed, Feroshpore, Usual Bold August/September shipment nominal ton £21/0/0

Rapeseed Toria August/September shipment nominal ton £21/0/0

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, August/September shipment nominal ton £20/0/0

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, August/September shipment nominal ton £22/0/0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 17.

To-day's price:—

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot buyers 1/7 5/8

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot sellers 1/7 3/4

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot buyers 1/7 3/8

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot sellers 1/7 1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug 17.

To-day's price:—

Copper English Best Selected £65 3/4

Copper Brazier £73

Yellow Metal £69

Spelter Hard £31 1/4

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £16 3/4

GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Ready:—21/6/0

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/6/0. Highest 21/6/3. At 6 p.m. 21/6/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/5/9 Highest 21/6/0. At 6 p.m. 21/6/0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/0/9

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/0

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Ready:—64/13/0

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 64/12/0. Highest 64/12/0. At 6 p.m. 64/12/0

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/7/0. Highest 64/7/0. At 6 p.m. 64/7/0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/10/0

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/5/0

Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 17.

Silver—America and the Continent sold. Bazaars bought.

To-day's price:—

Spot 28 9/16

Forward 28 9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 17.

Open Market Price.

To-day's price:

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4/4/9 3/4

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Aug. 18. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	57 12 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	55 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Aug. 18. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	59 8 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		53 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 4 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 18.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6

LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.

Standard Mull	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 914-924	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6
Kaljamardan	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:

Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
David Mills	,,	1 1 3
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 3

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—

Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 3
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 9
Sundari Braut	,,	0 15 9
Globe	,,	0 14 9
Rachael	,,	0 15 3
Falkh	,,	0 15 9
Maher	,,	0 15 9

LEPAD:—

Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed	,,	4 2 3
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0

BLACK CHECK:—

5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0

GABRUN NO. 5124:—

Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0

SALITA:—

Century	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0

STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 6 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0

DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—

Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 4 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0

CHADAR KORI CALANDER.

Hindustan	,,	1 0 9
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Postal Notice.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Friday the 20th instant.

Telegraph Notification.—Telegrams to and from Burma are subject to heavy delay owing to interruptions caused by floods and heavy monsoon conditions.

Bombay Presidency Association.—A meeting of the members of the Council of the above Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Friday the 20th instant at 6 p.m.

Steamer Movements.—The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 1 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

Social Service League Night High School.—Mr. V.S. Toro, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction (Bombay Presidency) will deliver a lantern lecture on "Forms of Water in Nature" at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

K.R. Cama Oriental Institute.—The annual gathering of the Institute to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the death of the late Mr. K.R. Cama, will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Bldg., 172, Hornby Road, Fort. Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will give a discourse on the "Birthplace of Zarathushtra."

City's Mortality.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th August to 6 a.m. of 18th August, 1926:—

Smallpox, Cholera, Plague and Influenza: Attacks and Deaths: Nil in each case.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 107.

Total mortality this day last year: 90.

Indian Institute of Political and Social Science.—Under the auspices of this Institute a public discussion will be held on the "Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency" to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. It will be initiated by Mr. C.S. Deoie. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

Training Classes in Banking.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, training classes in Banking are to be held in Surat in January, 1927. Principal M.L. Tannan and Prof. H.L. Kaji both of Sydenham College of Commerce, and Principal D.R. Gadgil of M.T.B. Arts College will be some of the lecturers. Applications for admission to this class will be received upto 15th November, 1926. Those who have at least passed the Matriculation Examination or those who are employed in a Joint Stock or Co-operative Bank for the last six months, will be eligible for admission.

Buddha Society.—With a view to create interest in Buddhism among College students, the above Society will hold an examination about the 3rd week in November, 1926. Certificates will be awarded to successful candidates and a prize in books will be given to the first two candidates in order of merit. "The Gospel of Buddha" (by Paul Carus) price Rs. 1|8|0 is prescribed. Books can be had from the Buddha Society. Intending candidates are requested to enlist their names with the Secretary, Buddha Society, Nair Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, before the end of September.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At the meeting, held on the 17th instant, of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, recommendations for further reduction of staff on the Port Trust Railway, submitted by the Railway Manager in accordance with the orders passed by the Board last year in connection with the Retrenchment Investigation, were approved, the average annual saving amounting to approximately Rs. 50,000

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

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ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

MAHARANI OF BARODA ON BOMBAY'S EFFORTS.

An interesting Arts and Crafts Exhibition, organised by the newly found Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art, was opened at the Town Hall by H. H. the Maharani of Baroda yesterday evening. The speeches on the occasion emphasised the general apathy in the country towards Indian arts and crafts. The efforts made by the Government of Baroda at a time when attention on the subject was practically non-existent were appreciated. The value of the educative work done by the Government were now being increasingly valued at their true worth.

The Maharani in the course of her speech in declaring the Exhibition open said:—

"This is the first time I have opened an Exhibition of this kind. I hear that this Society for the encouragement of Indian Art is of very recent origin; but the promoters may well feel encouraged by this admirable start to persevere in the excellent aims which the Society has in view.

This Exhibition of old Indian Pictures and Textiles has been organised, specially to bring before the public the treasures of Indian Painting as exemplified in many exquisite pictures of a past period which have been lent by their owners for the occasion. Among these pictures, I am proud to say, is a selection of illustrations of the Great Indian Epics from the Baroda Museum which will, I trust, be of special interest as showing the work of some of the most celebrated Artists at the Court of Akbar. The organisation of such an Exhibition will hold a worthy place among those efforts which have been made in so many quarters in Bombay to stimulate public interest in the Art of our country.

Living as I do in Baroda, I have naturally followed with very keen interest the progress of the artistic activities of Bombay of Bengal, and other provinces.

You have in your own School of Art an Institution which in its scope, energy and work need not, I am sure, fear comparison with any other institution of a similar kind. I am very pleased with the excellent work which the School is producing, and I hope that other schools of art on the same lines will soon spring up in other parts of India.

This Exhibition will, I feel sure, speak more eloquently than I could do for the beauty, variety, and unique qualities of the Arts and Crafts of India. If we all read the message of this exhibition rightly as the enterprising promoters would have us to read it, we shall take away with us to-day a renewed sense of India's past achievements in Art, and a new hope—based not upon the narrow limits of any one style, or "School", but upon the broad principles which underlie all vital artistic progress in this as in other countries.

I wish every success to the Society in its future efforts.

Indian paintings, chiefly of the Mughal and Rajput Schools, were the prominent attraction. The old fabrics were interesting both for the variety and their artistic qualities. Good examples of rich brocades, calico prints and the dyed stuffs that have obtained fame across the continents were also the subject of animated and interesting discussion. The exhibits have been obtained from public and private collections including those from the Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, the Baroda Government and the Nizam's Government. The private collections owned by Messrs. Purshottam Vishram Mavji. Jagmohandas Keshavdas, Naratam Morarji, Kalliarji Curumsey Damji. H. I. Parikh, Sir Dorab Tata and J. Gazdar contained some rare examples. The copies of the Ajanta paintings from the Nizam's Government and Mr. Kalljanji's copies offered an instructive comparison. The Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal and the Baroda Collection ought to be particularly mentioned. Mr. Purshottam's collection is well-known to the students. The Exhibition is worth a visit by all interested in Indian Arts and Crafts.

THE SCHOOL OF ART.

VISIT OF H. H. MAHARANI OF BARODA

Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Baroda honoured the J. J. School of Art with a visit on Wednesday morning. Her Highness who was accompanied by the Princess Shakuntala Raja and members of her suite and by Mr. S. Ganguli, Curator of Baroda Museum, was received by Mr. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the School of Art and the heads of the various Departments of the School. The students were at work in the classes. Her Highness inspected the drawing and painting classes, the modelling class, the normal class for drawing teachers, the numerous classes of the New Art Workshops, and a collection of work from the Architectural School. Her Highness showed much interest in the work of the students and expressed her satisfaction.

HEAVY RAIN IN DELHI.

MUNICIPAL SWEEPER'S QUARTERS COLLAPSE.

DELHI, Aug. 18.

The downpour of rain during the last three days has done much havoc. Municipal quarters for sweepers in Baradari collapsed last night and several families were buried in the debris but fortunately timely aid was available and they were extricated. However, one girl died and four persons who were wounded were sent to the Civil Hospital.

About three dozen homeless sweepers, along with their wives, children and their bag and baggage are putting up in the verandah of the Town Hall.

Another house collapse from Dariba is also reported.—Free Press.

A CLAIM FOR 2 LAKHS

DECREE AGAINST WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS.

LIABILITY OF PARTNER OF AGENTS.

In a suit filed in the High Court by Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal to recover Rs. 2 lakhs on a promissory note dated 3rd April, 1924, decree for the amount was passed against the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd. and their agents Messrs. Husseinbhoy Pillani & Co., the note having been executed jointly and severally by both the defendant companies.

The issue regarding the liability of Mr Pillani, a partner in the second defendant Co. was tried separately by Mr. Justice Talyarkhan.

Mr. Pillani denied his liability on the ground that he had separated from the Co. on 31st July 1923 before the promissory note in question was executed.

His Lordship held that though Mr. Pillani had notified his retirement from the second defendant Co. in the local papers and the Government Gazette, he had failed to prove that he had given notice of the same to the plaintiff who was under the impression that he still continued to be the partner when the note was executed. Mr. Pillani was, therefore, liable under the above decree as a partner of the second defendant Co.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

THE BETTER TEAM LOSES.

In the preliminary round of the Rovers Tournament the Wiltshire Regiment was distinctly unfortunate to lose to the Royal Artillery after monopolising the game for most of the time. The visitors were strong in forwards and half-backs, but their backs were not fast enough. On the other hand the Gunners defended with determination, while their wing forwards were a speedy and dangerous pair. The Wilts were the first to score through Downing, but French equalised and half-time arrived with the scores level. The visitors missed a penalty kick. On resumption the visitors attacked keenly and were unlucky not to score on more than one occasion when the ball hit the cross-bar. Breaking away suddenly Eenham obtained the winning goal, and though the Wilts did their utmost to retrieve the position, the Gunners maintained the lead.

R. A. ..... 2 goals
Wiltshire Regiment ..... 1 goal.

R. A.:—Atkinson; James and Massey; Boughan, Fieldhouse and Gingall; Bevan, Eenham, French, Lines and Waddle.

Wiltshires:—Jowers; Stevens and Nicholls; Allen, Pinney and Bridle; Shirley, Westoll, Lieut. Snook, Downing and Ricketts.

Referee:—Mr. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

South Staffords vs. West Kents.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUT RALLY.

GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS

The annual rally of the Boy Scouts of Bombay was held on the Esplanade Maidan on Wednesday morning. H. E. the Governor, the Chief Scout of the Presidency, inspected the troops about thirty in number. Among those present on the occasion were Major-General Girdwood, Capt. E. J. Headlam, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir Reginald Spence, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Principal Hammond and Mr. H. M. Chowna.

After the Troops had gone through a programme of feats and games, Sir Leslie Wilson addressed the Scouts. His Excellency said: "I was particularly glad to have the opportunity of showing some of the scouts of the Presidency only the other day to the Chief Scout of India, Burmah and Ceylon, His Excellency the Viceroy. I am more than pleased to say that His Excellency intends to take a real and living interest in this movement—a movement, which, he agrees with me and with everybody who takes an interest in it, is one of the best movements that can be promoted throughout India for the boyhood and the youth of this country. (Applause.) In Bombay it is quite true, as Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has said, you have your difficulties, but your numbers are to my mind at the present moment quite sufficient. I agree with him to the full that it is not numbers we want, but efficiency.

We have in the Presidency at the present moment something over 12,000 scouts, while when I came here there were only 4,000. The number is growing every year. But, what I want to emphasise is that every scout-master should do all that he can towards that proficiency and efficiency of which I have just spoken. I do not think there are now enough first class scouts in the troops. Improvement is undoubtedly shown every year, but, if I have spoken to you at all frankly this morning, it is because I am so anxious and so keen to see that this continued efficiency becomes greater and greater every year. I do like when I come here for your next rally to hear from every scout-master that there are larger number of first class scouts." His Excellency concluded by wishing the scouts all luck and happiness.

Sir Leslie Hudson after garlanding the Chief Scout called for three cheers to His Excellency, which was responded to with great enthusiasm.

JAPANESE GENEROSITY TO INDIANS

RELIEF TO SHIPWRECKED SAILORS

BRITISH COMPANY'S ALLEGED INDIFFERENCE

The fifty-five Indian seamen belonging to the crew of the ill-fated British freighter "City of Naples," which was totally wrecked off the coast of Japan on 16th June last, have arrived here by s.s. "Tamba Maru" of the Japanese Steamship Co., Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The remarkable heroism and generosity shown by the Japanese to these unfortunate sufferers, and especially to the Indians, who having lost all their belongings with the wreck were reduced to a condition of absolute destitution, was described to a representative of the "Chronicle" by Captain Hideshima and Chief Engineer Yamamoto of the s.s. "Tamba Maru" who were present in Yokohama when the survivors were taken there.

On receiving a wireless message regarding the stranding of the "City of Naples" on a sunken rock after midnight, Captain Ohta of the Japanese Navy dashed to the scene of disaster with a party of his gallant men on two warships "Kasuga" and "Urakaze." With unique courage and resourcefulness in the midst of the raging storm and mountainous waves, they plunged into the sea with the life-boats, and scaled the sides of the vessel which was lying in a topsy-turvy state with her bow submerged and stern uplifted far above the sea. One by one they carried the bewildered victims to the warships and provided them with dry clothing and refreshments. The survivors were then taken to Yokohama where adequate arrangements were made for their rest and recuperation. They were so much overwhelmed with gratitude for their saviours that Capt. O'Connor of the wrecked vessel exclaimed, "I shall give up my sea life hereafter. I am quite content with this end."

THE HELPLESS INDIANS.

The eighteen European members of the crew were sufficiently attended to by the British residents of Yokohama who raised a substantial fund for their relief under the auspices of the British Consul. The fifty five Indians, however, were indeed in a helpless plight, as there were very few of their countrymen there whom they could approach for assistance. But with spontaneous generosity, the Japanese citizens and seamen readily came to their help, and supported them in decent comfort during their stay there for over a week. The same kindness and hospitality was extended to these Indian sufferers during their homeward voyage on the "Tamba Maru" by the Japanese crew. Capt. Hideshima and Chief Engineer Yamamoto raised a fund from amongst their staff to meet their expenses for five weeks till they reached their destination.

On their landing at Bombay, all these Indian seamen expressed their heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness to the Captain and crew of the vessel as well as to the Japanese people.

The "City of Naples" belonged to the British Steamship Co., the Ellerman and Bucknall Lines, and all the seventy-three survivors were in their employment. It was, therefore, the Company's duty to attend to them all properly after the disaster. It appears that out of these, the eighteen Europeans were given all the necessary help by the Company for their maintenance and voyage back. The Company paid for the passage back to India of these fifty five unfortunate Indians but, in other respects, they were, it is alleged, left to find for themselves, and had to depend on the Japanese at Yokohama for their homeward voyage.

JAGANNATH SHANKER SHETH.

UNVEILING CEREMONY OF HIS BUST

A crowded meeting of the Hindu citizens of Bombay was held at Sonapur on Sunday evening. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah presiding. Messrs M. R. Jayakar, S. H. Jhabwala, Ranchoddas Tribhoovandas Doctors, M B Welkar and Rele were prominent among those present.

The chairman at the outset said that they had met that evening to perform a holy duty of unveiling the bust of the late Mr. Jagannath Shankersheth who had served the public of Bombay and especially the Hindus with unabated enthusiasm for more than 40 years. Sir Lallubhai then recalled the circumstances under which the late Mr. Shanker Shet had struggled and fought with the Government for the acquisition of Sonapur ground for burning corpses and said that the whole Hindu Community of Bombay was indebted to him.

Sir Lallubhai then unveiled the bust which was garlanded. Messrs. Kashinath Laxman Cheulkar and Narayan Pillaji Naik who prepared the statue were presented silver cups by the president.

The meeting then terminated with a hearty vote of thanks for the chair.

SILVER "STEADY"

"BEARS" COVERING.

CHINA EXCHANGE BETTER

Bombay, Aug 18.

The Bombay Silver Market is steady; the rates improved in the afternoon on account of covering by "Bears." Shravan settlement day has been drawing nearer, and the prevailing rates are generally low; hence, the "Bears" find it not only safe, but profitable to cover their sales at this lower level.

The market is not an active one; the fluctuations are very narrow so far.

The Sterling Exchange rate was certain to be put up at 1s. 6d.; this was expected from the time the Government issued their communique fixing the ratio at 1s. 6d., simultaneously with the report of the Exchange and Currency Commission. This was a prearranged and settled policy, as can be seen from the correspondence by the Government of India to the Secretary of State and vice versa. The market "slumped"—as soon as the Currency report was out. The rates having gone very low already, there was not much room for a further fall, even if the local Banks put up the sterling exchange rate at 1s. 6d.

The London cabled news was as follows:—

"Silver market steady. China sold. Small business. Tone quiet—steady."

"Spot 28 9/16d.; forward 28 9/16d."

New York silver is quoted at 62 cents—a bit lower. But China exchange is better at 28. 9 13/16d.—an improvement of 3/16d.

On account of London being steady, and China better, our Bombay Shroffs began to cover their sales.

Silver First Settlement opened at Rs. 64-9-0, but moderate buying by "Bears" put up the rates to Rs. 64.12 in the afternoon. They sold 2nd settlement, which is quoted 5 annas less at 64-7.

EDITOR OF "HABLUL MATIN"

CALCUTTA MUSLIMS PROTEST.

A monster meeting of Calcutta Mahomedans was held on Sunday last at 5 p.m. in the Town Hall presided over by Maulana Hakim Abdur Rawoof to protest against the order of deportation likely to be passed by the Government of India on Moidul Islam Jelaluddinal Hosaini, Editor of the "Habul Matin." Resolutions were passed recording the appreciation of services rendered by the "Hablul Matin" and its famous editor and protesting against the Government of India's threat of deportation after his having rendered great services to the British Government.

The meeting requests the Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly to draw the attion of the Government to the injudicious effect of such an order.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD.

TO TAKE EVIDENCE IN BOMBAY.

The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) will begin to take evidence at the Bombay Town Hall at 11 a.m. on Tuesday August 24. The first evidence to be recorded will be that of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association which will be represented by Messrs. A. Geddis, Chairman, H. P. Mody, Dy. Chairman, Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., Sir N. N. Wadia, Messrs C. N. Wadia, and N. B. Saklatvala.

The proceedings will be open to the press and the public.—A.P.

TO COMMENCE ON 24TH INSTANT.

We understand that the Tariff Board will meet at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 10.30 a.m. and commence taking evidence of the Bombay witnesses.

ALLEGED FORGING OF CHEQUES.

Laburam Jwalaprasad, 45, a Hindu loan broker, and Musa Haji Abdul Rahim, 25, a young Memon merchant of a respectable family, are involved in a serious case of alleged forgery in respect of Rs. 3,000. They were charged before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum with committing forgery and abetment thereof and bailed out, the case being postponed for hearing on the 25th instant. The allegations against the accused are that on the 28th of June, 1926, they forged a cheque on the Bank of India for Rs. 2,000 and again forged another for Rs. 1,000 on the 1st of July. The police on receiving information arrested the first accused at Kalyan and the second at Gamdevi.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' PROTEST

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

The President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has, to-day, sent the following telegram to the Finance Department of the Government of India:—"This Association disapproves the Majority Report of the Currency Commission, which is detrimental to the vital interests of the agriculturists and indigenous industries, and emphatically supports Sir Purshottamdas's dissenting minute. Acceptance of the Gold Bullion standard instead of a real and absolute gold standard with gold currency and demonetization of the sovereign will prove disastrous to the country's finances, and the Association thinks that the proposed State Bank is unnecessary."—Free Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

18th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	16.75
To-day's Opening Rate	16.88
Difference	+13
To-day's Closing Rate	16.85
Difference	+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

18th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	8.98
To-day's Opening Rate	8.91
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.54
Difference	+.06

Khandi	316-4-0
Sewri	315-4-0

MR. R. VATCHAGHANDHY IN NURSING HOME.

NOT TO ATTEND PRESS CONGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 18

Mr. Rustom Vatchagandhy, one of the Indian Press representatives to the Lausanne Press Congress, entered a Nursing Home on August 7 with a gangrene of the left foot which has been successfully amputated. His progress is very satisfactory. Mr. Vatchagandhy has cancelled all programmes. He will not attend the World Press Congress, but will leave for India on 7th October.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S ADDRESS TO CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

Commenting on the Viceroy's address to the Central Legislature the "Pioneer" writes:—"His Excellency was able to impart in his speech a note of confidence which would have been out of place three years ago—when the Assembly was about to be brought into being during the elections of 1923. Lord Irwin's speech, therefore, was healthily optimistic, but it also contains a very grave warning couched in the frankest and friendliest terms and indicating the effect wyich might be created if the solution of communal problem were still far to seek when the Royal Commission is in being. For, during the next three years, the need for concentration on the development of India's resources, of improving the working of the administration in its rapidly changing forms arising from the reforms now introduced, will be paramount. Any pre-occupation tending to weaken that effort will be disastrous."—A. P.

TURNER SANATORIUM AT NAIGAM.

MOTION IN THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presiding.

Consideration was given to the motion of Dr. P. H. Meisheri seconded by Mr. S. K. Bole, "That the Commissioner be requested to report the rate of cost per patient at present in the Turner Sanatorium at Naigaum, including interest charges on the capital outlay on the building and land used for the purpose.

That the number of patients treated in the Sanatorium during the quarter ending 30th June, 1925, being only 64 the Commissioner be requested to suggest measures in consultation with the Health Officer, for popularizing the Sanatorium."

The proposition was agreed to.

PRESIDENT OF POONA MUNICIPALITY.

RAO BAHADUR APTE DEAD.

POONA, Aug. 18.

Rao Bahadur Laxman Janardan Apte, President of the local City Municipality, expired this afternoon.

The Rao Bahadur was connected with the Municipality for about a dozen years as its member, and was for nearly four years president of the Municipality. He was a leading member of the criminal side of the local bar and a highly public-spirited citizen. He was connected with several educational institutions in Poona. He had been suffering from dropsy for months past, and was 52 at the time of his demise.—Free Press.

A big steamer with sugar came direct from Java to Okha Bunder of the Baroda State last week, and another steamer is expected to follow soon. For the transportation of this sugar to Gujerat and Rajputana, the Baroda State is getting together a large collection of its waggons.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1926.

NO CHANGE.

Whatever its other merits the speech which Lord Irwin made in addressing the joint session of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State was an unsatisfactory and barren performance from the point of view of India's pressing needs. His reference to the South African question was distinguished by a welcome departure from the usual official practice of ignoring the services rendered by non-officials. Lord Irwin's tribute to "the unofficial labours" of Mr. C. F. Andrews was as welcome as it was fully deserved. While we endorse His Excellency's view that the exchange of visits of the delegations from the two countries will give to their peoples "the real desire to appreciate and appraise one another's difficulties, which is the first step to the discovery of means by which conflicting claims may be brought into harmonious relation", we cannot help pointing out that Lord Irwin was less than just to India when he indulged in the platitude that "least of all do we assist our purpose if we affect to treat any question such as this of which the roots lie more deeply bedded in human nature than we can easily discern, as one susceptible of easy decision by some application of coercive force". It is, of course, a great point gained that the representatives of the Governments of India and South Africa will meet together to negotiate a settlement. But, apart from the fact that the success of the Conference will depend on the personnel of India's representation, the vital point cannot be ignored that India will not be entering into these negotiations on a footing of perfect equality with South Africa for the simple reason that the Government of India do not represent a free country. If the South African Government refuse to deal justly by Indians, India has no sanction to secure justice except the protection of the British Government on the guarantee of which alone the loyalty of India to the Crown is based. While, therefore, India hopes that a satisfactory and abiding settlement will be arrived at as a result of the forthcoming Round Table Conference, she cannot renounce her right to claim the intervention of the British Government to protect the interests of her nationals nor can the latter refuse such intervention without exposing the fact that the Empire is based on injustice and unrighteousness.

In his treatment of the domestic questions Lord Irwin showed how rapidly he is becoming an apt pupil of the bureaucracy and its masters in England who run the Empire. He suggested, for instance, in reference to the Currency Bill that there were "local interests" as opposed to the interests of the country as a whole. The suggestion is as reprehensible and unwarrantable as it is quite characteristic of the bureaucratic policy of fostering divisions and thriving on them. But the most unsatisfactory and disappointing portion of Lord Irwin's speech was his reiteration of the Government's bankrupt and reactionary policy towards constitutional reform—a reiteration which shows what little India has to expect in deeds from the amiable platitudes of Lord Irwin. The "Indian Daily Mail", with the delusion characteristic of the Moderate mentality, considers that "in regard to the function of the British Parliament in relation to India's further advances towards self-government", Lord Irwin's "manner of treatment was such as to conciliate the susceptibilities of the Indian people". And what is the basis of this delusion? Merely this that Lord Irwin was pleased to declare that "the British people and the British Parliament recognised the right of India to move towards self-government and they recognised the obligation imposed upon the British people acting through Parliament to assist India to make that right a practical reality. We can no more deny the fundamental duty of Parliament thus to assist India and to judge of the progress made than we can deny the ultimate claim which India makes and to the satisfaction of which we work". There is nothing new in this declaration. It is merely the re-iteration of the promise of Swaraj given in the King-Emperor's Proclamation of 1919 and in the Government of India Act of that year. Promises India has had in abundance ever since the days of the great and good Queen Victoria. It is their fulfilment that is lacking.

What is the proof that Lord Irwin has given of the readiness to conciliate the susceptibilities of India? It is the summary rejection of the demand made with one voice by all India for the immediate revision of the Reforms Scheme. For, he has made it clear what has never been in doubt, judging by the speeches of Government from Lord Birkenhead downwards, that India must put all thoughts of any advance in constitutional reform out of her mind until 1929 when "the statutory Commission will be appointed to conduct an investigation on behalf of the British Parliament into the working and the results of the constitutional reforms in their widest aspects". Lord Reading disgusted India by nauseating reiteration of the cant of co-operation and demand for an abject surrender. In doing so he ill concealed the British politician's contempt for India's feelings and his defiance of her public opinion—an attitude induced by the weakening of national resistance to the bureaucracy. The contempt and the defiance still remain. Only the expression of them by Lord Irwin is more refined. But the new Viceroy adds insult to injury by fully exploiting the inter-communal tension for political purposes. Not only does he ignore the national demand for reform but he also conveys the threat that "events in the interval between now and the Commission's enquiry cannot fail to exert great influence upon the conclusions at which that body will arrive". This is Lord Irwin's fulfilment of the intention he expressed on the morrow of his appointment that it would be his privilege to ask India to shake hands and be friends. The change of viceroyalty has brought no change in policy which continues to be one of coercing India to be an instrument of her own humiliation. So long as there is patriotism in the country there can be only one response to this policy—namely, the determination to redouble the national effort towards bending to the national will those, who are to-day mocking the country's wrongs and defying its united demand. Lord Irwin's speech is a fresh addition to the effective electioneering propaganda in favour of Congress candidates which official speeches provide and we have no doubt Congress organisations will utilise it to the utmost.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

In inviting Sir Brajendranath Seal, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, to give the Convocation address this year the University of Bombay departed for the first time in its history from its practice of its own Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor giving the address. The University may well be congratulated both on this welcome departure and on its choice of the person invited. The address of Sir Brajendranath is one of the most thoughtful ever delivered on such occasions. Nothing less could be expected from a veteran educationist, steeped in Indian culture and thoroughly abreast of the advance of educational ideals and practice in the West. It was natural that on the eve of University reform in this province he should devote the greater part of his address to the discussion of the main educational needs of India at the present day with special reference to higher education. He did well to point out that India, with the rest of the world, was fast outgrowing the old educational ideals and that, if education was to be a preparation for a complete and efficient life, it should be something more than academic and have some relation to the needs of the society or the nation whose interests the educated would be called upon to serve after their period of education. Speaking of the individualistic tendencies of the present-day Indian Universities modelled after the old British ones, Sir Brajendranath said: "Even though the aims of University education have been utilitarian, they have been frankly pursued not for social service but for the individual's betterment in society; but now it behoves us all to stress social education just as it is necessary to stress social legislation". Again "it is the University that has created the gulf between the classes and the masses in India, a practical cleavage in place of the old human relationships that bound them close, and it is primarily the duty of the University to socialise education in order to recreate solidarity on the new basis of social justice and social equality". As regards the development of Indian culture so as to weld the nation more closely, he said that the evolution of a composite civilisation is the central and abiding fact of Indian history and that "in cultural types and social postulates, in styles or conventions of art, in tradition and dogma, even in the very language that is the vehicle of thought and in the structural form of that thinking itself, India offers the grandest example of ethnic and cultural fusion though the experiment has not always been successful, witness the bitter communal feuds of to-day and the physical segregation or isolation of certain primitive stocks and cultures". India, he added, is still "fitted by her faith in unity, by her synthetic vision and by her age-long gospel of Ahimsa and Maitri to make material contributions to this synthetic cultural nationalism and to international concord and peace", and he called upon Indian Universities to take the lead in fostering such synthetic national culture.

After showing how our Universities could be made fit instruments to harmonise the past and the present and how they might set about creating a new synthetic culture "which will lead the genius of India out of the old Viharas Ashramas, the old Maktabs and Majlises to the Sacred Confluence of Universal Humunity", Sir Brajendranath passed on to the specific problems confronting Indian Universities Regarding the constitution of Universities he insisted that the State should not interefere with the internal autonomy of the University. His views on the evils of a foreign medium of instruction were as emphatic as those of any champion of national education. He said: "The acquisition of knowledge through an unrealised or vaguely realised set of foreign linguistic symbols in early life leads to mal-assimilation and a disturbance of the whole mental system. Such knowledge does not result in any direction to the will, it lacks the power of initiative, the power of construction, in one word, the power of reproduction. This is notoriously the disease from which most University-educated Indians suffer to-day. Knowledge does not lead to the appropriate action, Reason and Will are divorced, the Indian lives in two worlds, a world of ideas which are impotent and a world of habits which are blind".

As a corrective of the predominently literary character of the present system of education, as a remedy for the alarming growth of unemployment and as a means of promoting the prosperity of the country, Sir Brajendranath made out a strong case for a comprehensive scheme of technical education from the primary to the University stage. Somewhat similar schemes have been before the Government of Bombay for several years past, but what stands in the way of the fruition of those schemes as of many other reforms is the financial or rather the political aspect of the question which the learned speaker studiously kept out of his speech. Nevertheless the address of Sir Brajendranath is an able discussion of the pressing problems of University Reform and we cordially commend it to the educationists of this province.

THE CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

(BY B. PATABHI SITARAMAYYA, EDITOR, "JANMABHUMI.")

The spheres of thought and feeling on the one side and of act on the other, however intercurrent they may tend to become, are essentially different. This may seem an elementary postulate. Yet is it not a fact that for decades the Indian National Congress had remained a mere deliberative body, that all its protests, petitions and prayers could not gather momentum either because they were poor in "mass" or deficient in "velocity," or having both, they could not have been effectuated by a proper impact of both. For one thing the activities of the Congress remained spasmodic till the Amritsar session. For the rest they were detached and divorced from the daily life of the people and could not be vitally related to the thoughts and feelings, the hopes and aspirations, the sentiment and consciousness of the Nation. We had, therefore, a body which affected to be National and sailed under the denomination of a National Congress, but which was not much of a force in National upheaval. How things have changed during the past six years from worse to better and again from better to worse, is now a matter of general knowledge.

A New Birth.

We are now introduced to a new birth, brought into being under the accoucheurship of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. It is named the Indian National Union. It has an ambitious but pious programme. It divorces itself from all political and religious connections. Taking note of the essential desire for unity and commingling in the vast mass of the Indian population between the Hindu and the Moslem communities, it sets before itself the arduous task of "weakening and discrediting the mischievous elements in our society which are really responsible for the present crisis. It would enlist only those men who are absolutely" free from communal bias of any kind and are united together by a common bond of fellowship in the struggle against communalism. It would "carry on persistent propaganda against communalism." Surely there cannot be a nobler or a more laudable object for an organisation and the ban it has put on the eligibility of people belonging to communal organisations for membership in the new body appears at first sight as almost inevitable, but the matter requires examination.

To bring into existence organisations of a pious or pontifical character requires neither effort nor merit. They come into being for the asking of it. What matters really is, their composition and the methods they intend to adopt. The object of promoting inter-communal harmony is unexceptionable, so free from controversy that its axiomatic character may not arrest public attention at all. Shall we organise an association to promote truth-speaking, to discourage forgery and perjury, to put an end to covetousness, theft and murder? Surely these objects are unimpeachable, but what impression would they make upon the daily life and conduct of the members, more especially when all the members that you admit are only truthful men who have been known to be pure, abstemious and virtuous?

Sources of Irritation Ignored.

The programme of a working organisation must be a workable one. It must bring into intimate contact the members of the organisation with the conditions and circumstances which it is intended to improve. You cannot elevate the depressed classes by constantly preaching that the depressed classes must be elevated. You cannot improve the lot of our fallen sisters, by constantly reviling them or pitying them. You must start mixed schools for the depressed classes and rescue homes for the fallen sisters. Nor can you promote communal harmony by gathering together men who are already maintaining harmonious relations and showing them up to an erring mankind as examples to follow.

When you set about treating a disease, you seek the causes first of the disease and then fix the principles of treatment. If, as is admitted, by the promoters of the new union, the causes are political and religious jealousies and animosities, we cannot see what good can accrue from a plan of treatment which deliberately ignores the sources of irritation, and then inaugurates a programme of preaching the principles of hygiene, sanitation and preventive medicine. Prevention and preaching are good, but where the malady has settled, cure must be aimed at. And how can you cure a malady where you ignore the causes of it? Nor are the organisers insensible of this aspect of the matter They say in their manifesto:—"The general attitude of such a party towards the numerous issues now agitating the various communities, or towards those that may arise hereafter will have to be determined exclusively by reason and justice." From this observation it is clear that the new body cannot blind itself to the "numerous issues"—past and future, connected with the Hindu-Moslem problem. Those issues are both political and religious. Thus the old, old problems of communal representation in elections and services, and music before mosques and cow-slaughter will have to be faced by the Indian National Union While ostensibly eschewing these issues, it inevitably drifts into them—and that, without admitting into its fold those who feel strongly one way or the other on the issues connected with them. But the Union claims to bring justice and reason to bear upon its judgment. Who fails to make similar claims? Do not Swami Shradhananda and Dr. Moonjee on the one hand, and Sulfikar Naddy and Ghuznavi on the other, lay equal claim to Reason and Justice? Do they say that their demands are unjust and unreasonable and albeit they must be granted? No, the manifesto makes sorry and disappointing reading. It contradicts itself. It lays down impossible methods such as a clergy might prescribe for the promotion of morals by demanding exclusive associations of Church dignitaries parsons, chaplains and Bishops—as if the vast mass of the population does not count. The new Union is anxious not to touch political and religious issues but feels it cannot avoid them.

The fact is that for an organization to be successful, its objects must be related to the day-to-day activities of its members and, secondly, its programme must make possible the weaving of its items into the fabric of actual life. There is the Congress. It is the premier political body. Its politics have been recently expanded as well as elevated. The inclusion of the social and economic problems has helped to achieve this purpose. It has to grapple with questions of communal representation. It framed the Lucknow Pact and may one day be called upon to revise it suitably to the modern times. Would the Indian National Union have the Congress do it or not? Would it undertake such a task itself? If so, it would become a political body, if not it would remain effete, pious and theological. Many have taught in the past, but only few have succeeded. The secret of success lies not in the purity of a teaching, but in the harmonization of that teaching with conduct.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

THE AIM AND THE METHOD.

(BY M. R. PARANJPE.)

It is well nigh a century since Macaulay wrote his famous minute and English education was permanently rooted in this land. Nobody has ever regretted the change except perhaps a few bureaucrats. There are complaints that over-emphasis on the study of English language and literature has let to the neglect of the vernaculars. But it is universally recognized that the acquaintance with the English language has served as a new and direct approach to the temple of learning and it is welcomed by all. The ultra-Nationalist Maratha called it the tiger's milk, a draught of which made one as bold as tiger. Even in his intense love for the Marathi language and Maratha history he does not forget the good done to the country by the new education.

English happens to be a convenient vehicle of this new education; it is the cup that carries the tiger's milk and as such is a valued asset of every student. The sooner it is mastered and the better it is mastered, the easier is the progress of a student and naturally the greatest anxiety of all educationists has always been to maintain a high standard of English in our secondary schools. From the age of ten, that is from the date when a student enters a secondary school, English is for him *the* subject and he devotes to it one-third of his school life. He may be clever in his arithmetic, he may get good marks in history or Marathi, but he is unfit to be promoted if he fails in English. At the Matriculation the passing minimum in English is 40 per cent. while that in other heads is 35 per cent. only.

With all this care one would expect a high standard of English in our secondary schools. One has however to turn one's eyes to the annual reports of the examiners in English to be convinced that the average student shows but a poor grasp of the subject. It appears that, like the goddess Laxmi, the knowledge of English recedes from us the more we try to approach it. English is the subject which all students are eager to learn; it is the subject which receives the greatest attention from the headmaster; it has the largest space on the time card; in his annual inspection, the Educational Inspector keeps its inspection to himself, the subject is given to the best teachers in a school; and it is a compulsory subject for the certificate or diploma in training. In short, it is a subject which is *apparently* taught and learnt in the most favourable circumstances and yet it is true that after seven years' coaching many a student cannot write ten lines of simple correct English. The question is worthy of investigation.

Direct Methods.

Yet, curiously enough, there has never been serious investigation of the question within living memory. When English schools were first started in this country there was a period of wonder—wonder that Hindus and Mahomedans could write and speak English so well. Essays of students like Navaroji and Ranade were published in the annual reports of the Board of Education. Slowly the number of students increased and the standards went down. The period of admiration and wonder was now over but the expectations not being high there continued to be a period of satisfaction or rather absence of dissatisfaction. This was up to about 1900. At this time somebody in the Department discovered that in England and on the Continent a new method of teaching languages was being evolved and that that method presented a better and a shorter route than the old translation method did. Prof. Fraser of the Deccan College was deputed to Germany to study this new method and on his return was appointed the Principal of the newly created secondary Teachers' College in Bombay. Thus was ushered in Bombay the new method of teaching English. Batches of teachers were every year deputed to the Teachers' College to be trained in the use of the new method and the Inspectors in their annual visits recommended—with the usual bureaucratic civility—the new method

(Continued on page 12.)

Notes of the Day.

A Provocative Speech.

In true Die-Hard spirit the Home Secretary in the Baldwin Government embitters the miners further by provocative utterances about the "Communists or extreme left wing of the Labour Party and their Soviet masters." He makes dark insinuations that the present strike is only a prelude to future ones and hints that preparations for another strike are actually being made by organised Labour in England. This mischievous assertion was promptly and categorically denied by a prominent Trade Union Official who averred that Sir William Joynson-Hicks was conducting, in his letter to the Twickenham Conservative Association which was asked to believe all these dreadful calamities, the usual "anti-Trade Union campaign." If the members of the Baldwin Government are merely content to create an agitation against organised Labour instead of doing their duty as a responsible Government in providing a solution of the Coal crisis why do they not dissolve and go to the country with the election cry "Down with Trade Unionism?" But they know they dare not.

Travancore Press Gag.

The Travancore Darbar is an apt pupil of the British bureaucracy. The State has a Legislative Council but the Council is presided over by the Dewan and the Ruler has the royal prerogative to pass any Regulations independent of the Council. The story is told of a couple with powers so distributed between the two that when the husband and the wife agreed the latter was to have her way invariably, and the husband was to have his only when the two differed. Our Legislatures and Executives are similarly circumstanced. When the Council carries out the will of the Executive it has its way, otherwise the royal or bureaucratic prerogative prevails. It was in exercise of the royal prerogative that the present Regent of Travancore enacted in May the Draconian Newspapers Regulation which has raised a storm of indignation throughout the State. Under the Regulation a paper has to pay a licence-fee of anything up to Rs. 500 and if the paper publishes what the Executive thinks to be habitual dissemination of false information or defamatory matter, the fee is straightway confiscated and a higher one up to Rs. 2,500 may be demanded. It passes one's understanding how the Executive can arrogate to itself the legitimate function of a court of law to pronounce that a particular statement is defamatory or false, without giving the condemned man the right to defend himself. The Dewan-President of the Council now rules out even a debate in the Council regarding the Regulation.

Urdu Text-Books.

The change in the Urdu text-books for use in municipal primary schools in Bombay has evoked some opposition. Before the change the books published by the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore, were used in schools in Bombay. These books were written about thirty or forty years ago in the orthodox style, and naturally adequate attention was not paid to the psychology of children or their ever-growing needs. The newly introduced books, edited by Mr. Abdullah Khan of Lahore, have this advantage over the former series that, besides being printed in bolder type, they are illustrated, well-arranged and written on up-to-date lines and contain a greater variety of subjects, a thing always loved by children. The main criticism against the change is that the new series costs more than the old one. This is a fact and it deserves sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Schools Committee. The children of the first standard, in particular, tear two or three books during the course of the year and it will doubtless be a great burden on the financial resources of poor parents to meet the frequent demands of the child.

Reduce the Cost.

The first book of the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam costs only a few pice, while that of the new series costs about six annas. The first book of the Anjuman is very small, containing only 37 pages, while the contents of the first book of Abdullah Khan's series, containing as it does 140 pages, are more than an average student of the first standard can read or digest. The compiler of the new series may, therefore, be approached and asked to prepare a special edition of his first book consisting of, say, 60 pages only. The cost would then be about two annas and would certainly suit the pockets of the poor parents. Both the series have their short-comings and drawbacks—the reference to Sir Michael O'Dwyer in one of the books of the new series, for instance, is most unfortunate and must be deleted; both have been written and edited by the scholars of Punjab. Much as one may deprecate the policy of prescribing text-books intended for use in another province, we have to submit to it until such time as the Departmental books meant to be used in secondary and vernacular schools are published. Those who oppose the change introduced by the Schools Committee will, therefore, be well-advised to exert pressure on the Government of Bombay and induce them to expedite the publication of the text-books which were prepared long ago under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction.

ENGLAND WINS

RESULT OF FINAL TEST.

AUSTRALIA'S COLLAPSE IN SECOND INNINGS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

England has won the fifth test match.—Australia was out in the second innings for 125 runs.

England thus won the fifth Test by 289 runs.—Reuter.

SUTCLIFFE'S BRILLIANT PLAY

25,000 SPECTATORS AT OVAL.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

25,000 spectators saw the Fifth Test Match resumed at the Oval this morning on a wicket which was soft and easy following a thunderstorm during the night. The Prince of Wales was present during the day and lunched with the teams. England carried their overnight total of 49 for nought to 375 for 6, outstanding performances batting centuries of Sutcliffe and Hobbs, who together scored 172 for the first wicket. Hobbs played a brilliant innings which included 10 boundaries and Sutcliffe's effort was a magnificent one, being without a flaw. After Hobbs left Sutcliffe continued batting until the last over of the day and his innings extended over 7 hours and 8 minutes. Other four batsmen who were dismissed during the day all reached double figures but none offered a prolonged resistance to an attack, the most profitable partnership apart from that for the first wicket, being that between Sutcliffe and Stevens which added sixty-one runs for fifth wicket.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS.

SUTCLIFFE'S 161.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

At the close of the play in the Fifth Test Match at Oval to-day England had scored 375 for six wickets. Sutcliffe who was bowled by Mailey in the last over of the day made 161 which included 16 fours. Woolley scored 27, and Stevens 22.—Reuter.

ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 436.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

In the fifth Test Match England's second innings closed for 436 runs.—Reuter.

METAL NEGOTIATIONS.

OPPOSITION ENCOURAGED BY BRITISH INTERESTS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Berlin.—The reports from Paris that metal negotiations have broken down are denied. It is declared that the French and the Belgian delegates have reserved their decisions as regards the signing agreement until September 17th. The German circles declare that difficulties have arisen owing mainly to the Belgian representatives' objecting to twelve per cent. quota granted them as inadequate. Their demand for a higher quota is based on the present favourable export conditions owing to the low rate of Belgian franc but the Germans claim that if the Belgian currency were stabilised a higher quota than twelve per cent. would not be justified. It is also suggested that the Belgian opposition is encouraged by the British iron and steel concerns which would like to see the negotiations fail. A complete agreement has been reached between the German and the Luxemburg delegates and a great majority of French firms are satisfied with the result of negotiations. The Germans hope that the Belgian negotiations may be overcome by September 1st but if they are not they do not propose to reopen the negotiations because they consider the quota question definitely settled in a manner which does justice to all parties.—Reuter's Special.

KING FEISUL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 17

King Feisul arrived in London from Vichy on a private ten days' visit to-day. King George was represented at the station and a royal carriage conveyed Feisul to his hotel. There is no prospect that he will see his Majesty.—Reuter.

AMERICAN YARN SPINNERS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A mass meeting of the spinners of American yarn at Manchester decided to form the American Yarn Association, Limited whose main object will be to prevent the selling of yarn under production cost in conjunction with the basic prices scheme.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—A message from Brest says that salvage operations to recover gold on board the liner "Egypt" are being suspended till the next year.—Reuter's Special.

A largely attended public meeting of Mussalmans of Madras held on Triplicane Beach expressed the dissatisfaction of Mahomedans at the alleged minatory attitude of the Government of India towards H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.—A. P.

GEN. SMUTS HOOTED

ANGRY SCENES AT MEETINGS

FLAG QUESTION AGAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Johannesburg—Addressing a crowded meeting at the Town Hall yesterday, on the first occasion of his speech in public before a political gathering in Johannesburg since the strike of 1922, General Smuts was frequently interrupted by a small rowdy section, which continually shouted and hooted, and waved red flags. There were many free fights and a number of the most prominent among the rowdies were ejected. General Smuts referring to the flag and the secession questions said that owing to different voices with which the Ministers spoke, nobody knew where he stood with regard to these questions. As regards the great question in which the country was interested the Prime Minister was keeping quiet. The country was very anxious to hear General Hertzog's views on the Imperial Conference and what policy he would advocate there. They wanted to know whether General Hertzog would demand a declaration of South Africa's independence which General Hertzog had favoured.

BREAK-UP OF EMPIRE.

In the course of a speech at Stellenbosch, General Smuts said that such a declaration would mean the break-up of the Empire. They wanted to know General Hertzog's policy, for the policy he had pursued hitherto, was not in the interests of South Africa. Interruptions became so serious that a Labour leader appealed for order, but in vain. Uproar was so tremendous, that the chairman advised General Smuts to speak later when hearing would be ensured. A vote of thanks was carried amidst deafening cheers. There were mere free fights while the hall was being emptied.—Reuter.

SIGNS OF PEACE.

MINERS HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Aug 18.

Feeling in the Trade Union circles is hopeful that peace has been brought appreciably nearer by the decision of the Miners' Conference. The Executive of the Miners' Federation has addressed a letter to the Mining Association suggesting a meeting of the representatives of men and coal-owners. This will be arranged to-morrow afternoon.—Reuter.

GOVT'S EFFORTS TO DEFEAT MINERS.

PREMIER'S "UNTRUE COMMUNICATION"

LONDON, Aug. 17

The Miners' Delegate Conference discussed for three and a half hours this morning the action to be taken in view of the district rejection of the Bishops' peace proposals. The Conference is expected to end this evening.

Nothing has been disclosed as regards the nature of the discussions this morning except the fact that the resolution was passed emphatically protesting against "the untrue communication of Mr. Baldwin to the American press, timed to reach America when the Miners Federation Delegation landed with the obvious object of preventing American subscriptions to the fund for the relief of wives and children of the British miners. This is further evidence that the Government has decided to assist the mine-owners to defeat the miners by starvation."—Reuter.

RE-OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Miners' Delegate Conference has authorised the Executive to seek a reopening of the negotiations with Coalowners and Government and to report the result of the negotiations to the future Conference. It has further resolved that all negotiations for a settlement must be of national character and not by districts.

An official statement says that the decision to seek the reopening of the negotiations was carried by a card vote, 428,000 voting for and 360,000 thousand against, representing the full membership of the Federation.—Reuter.

ANTI-TRADE UNION PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

A prominent Trade Union official interviewed by Reuter said Sir W. Johnson Hicks' letter was merely a part of his anti-Trade Union campaign. Suggestion that preparations were being made for future strikes were unjustified.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH MERCHANT COMMIT'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The death has occurred of Sir Howard Spicer, vice-Chairman of the Spicers Limited paper-making firm.

He arrived yesterday afternoon at the hotel in the vicinity of Strand in which he was a large share-holder and locked himself in a room reserved for directors. He was found in the evening dead with a shot wound. The deceased had repeated severe attacks of influenza in recent months.—Reuter's Special.

SWARAJISTS ABSENT FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

CURRENCY BILL INTRODUCED.

A DULL DAY.

'TRUST THE MAN ON THE SPOT."

SIR A. MUDDIMAN'S SOLUTION FOR COMMUNAL QUESTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

A cocoanut without the kernel, that is how the Assembly strikes a visitor with empty Swarajist benches which remain the burning lights of the Non-Co-operation Movement. The Government benches are in a way pleased, for the rest of the House, is at their mercy. A small division forced by Dr. Datta, who opposed in principle the proposal of Sir B. N. Mitra that a member of the House be elected to sit on the Council of the All-India Institute of Science, Bangalore, met a signal defeat. The Government strength was at its height, and by 50 against a feeble 14 this opposition was outvoted. The official and nominated membership has undergone considerable change, as no less than 16 new members took the oath of allegiance to-day. Of these the House applauded three, Sir George Paddison, Sir Ganen Roy and Mr. K. C. Roy, the former two for their knighthoods recently conferred and the last named for having returned to his old seat in the Assembly, after a brief period of work in the Upper House.

THE MUSIC QUESTION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman made a statement on the music question, which does not improve the existing position except that it seems to be in utter defiance of the principle, enunciated only yesterday by Lord Irwin, that the communal issue has become of an all-India importance. Sir Alexander Muddiman, on the other hand amidst Civilian applause, asserted that the local officials must have an absolute discretion to handle the situation, as they think best, in the light of circumstances. Thus the higher authorities are to give no lead and no guidance to smaller fries. This abdication of authority was not, however, challenged as the non-official benches were occupied by feeble representatives.

The Home Member placed on the table an imposing list of seventy-one riots in the last three years which showed casualties totalled 260 deaths and 3,000 injured.

AN ANGRY RETORT.

[redacted] has seemed to feel a conscientious [redacted] got up to protest that "the party" fostered [redacted] discord. [redacted] Member and [redacted] official [redacted] to the [redacted] ter for shaking [redacted] six months and considering [redacted] to discuss the Agricultural Commission, which was constituted in January last could be in order.

NOTICE FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru did public service by giving notice of a motion of adjournment, which enabled the Hon. Mr. Patel indirectly to expose the bureaucratic temper shown by those responsible for advising the Viceroy against the allotment of a day for the non-official Bills. The Hon. Mr. Patel confidently asserted that if there was a general desire in the House for a day the Viceroy would grant it. The Home Member looked a little perturbed at this advice from the Chair, which Pandit Shamlal readily accepted and withdrew his motion.

CURRENCY BILL INTRODUCED.

The introduction of the Currency Bill and seven other measures was formal and was concluded within half an hour when the Home Member got up finally to move a resolution recommending permanent standing committees on Hindu and Muslim law.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who apparently had sounded the Home Member in the lobby, impatiently got up and before the Home Member had finished his preliminary remark, moved its adjournment so that the new Assembly may consider this important matter. The Home Member kept neutral and so did his followers and the House voted for the adjournment.

THE ELDERS.

The Council of State sat its normal time, but wasted a good day for Mr. Chari's proposal to give the same salary to ministerial establishment of the Customs House, Madras, as was granted to those in Bombay and Calcutta, was defeated and Sir Ebrahim Jaffer withdrew his resolution after considerable discussion during which Sir Muhammed Habibullah established that no case had been made for an all-India enquiry into the Co-operative Movement.

LAST SESSION OPENS.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Hon. Mr. Patel took the chair at eleven when the Legislative Assembly met to-day—the first day of its last session. The attendance was fair. Swarajists benches were generally empty. Public galleries had a number of visitors. The agenda for the day contained motions for the introduction of eight official bills and the Home Member's resolution for the constitution of permanent Standing Committees on the Hindu and Mahomedan Law as recommended by the Muddiman Committee. Sixteen new members were sworn in including Mr. Parsons, Sir Ganen Roy, Mr. V. Sastri, Mr. Haig, Mr. Rama Rau, Mr. Coatman, Mr. Allison, Mr. Townsend, Sir G. Paddison, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Sheepshanks, Maulvi Asad Ali, and Mr. Jones. Sir Ganen Roy, Sir G. Paddison and Mr. K. C. Roy were applauded as they came forward to take the oath.

MUSIC IN PUBLIC STREET.

Interpellations took an hour and the very first question asked to-day elicited important information when Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas regarding communal riots and playing of music before the mosques explained Government's position as follows: "Government agree that every citizen has a right to use public highways for religious and other processions in a manner established by custom and tradition but the right is subject to the exercise of similar rights of others and to any orders passed in the public interest by a competent authority. The religious disturbances in India are no novelty.

Unfortunately they have occurred from time to time in many places particularly when festivals or holidays of two great religions have fallen at the same season, and when one party desires to lead a procession past the places of worship belonging to the other, or raises objection to the observance of some religious rite. I may mention as an instance that a memorial was submitted to the Government of India in 1882 asking them to maintain the existing practice by which music was stopped before a mosque in a certain town. Correspondence of the period shows that the question was then the cause of acute friction between the parties. It is impossible to say when this particular objection was first raised or first gave rise to rioting. It is reasonable to suppose that it also dates from a period of which no exact records remain.

LEGISLATION, NO REMEDY FOR COMMUNALISM.

Government of India do not contemplate introducing legislation of the kind suggested, apart from the difficulty of ascertaining in the face of conflicting reports and claims what the custom in a particular locality has been.

"VITA" TRAGEDY.

Replying to Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas regarding the s.s. "Vita" drowning fatality, Sir Charles Innes said enquiries were being made regarding the possibility of improving the methods of embarkation and disembarkation of passengers. The port of Cutch-Mandvi, not being in British India, the Government of India could not issue orders in the matter. The Government contemplated the recognition of the heroic services of Tindal Ebrahim.

Sir Denys Bray replying to Mr. Raju said that two Indians were being annually recruited to the Political Department which meant 30 per cent. of the total recruitment the 5 per cent. above that promised.

Mr. Burdon informed Mr. Raju that the report of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee was still before the Secretary of State.

INDIAN LABOURERS ABROAD.

Mr. Bhore replying to Mr. Raju hoped before the end of the session to make a statement on the question of the standard wage for Indian labourers in Ceylon. An agreement had almost been reached between the two Governments as regards the position of Indians in Fiji. The Government of India had been in correspondence with the Colonial Office and hoped to make an announcement shortly.

A number of supplementary questions were asked about the personnel of the Delegation of South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION.

Mr. M.A. Jinnah asked how would the Government ensure that the Deputation would select those whom it considered most how would this be done.

Mr. Bhore answered that the Government would select those whom it considered most representative.

Mr. Das asked whether the non-official opinion would be consulted.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied that if it was the Government Deputation the Government must select the personnel.

LEGISLATION ON THE ANVIL

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra introduced a Bill, amending the Workmen's Compensation Act to give effect to the provisions in respect of the draft convention concerning the Workmen's Compensation for occupational diseases which had been already accepted by the Indian Legislature.

Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced a in order to make its provisions applicable Bill to amend the Usurious Loans Act 1918 to suits for redemption, brought by debtors in the same way as those brought by creditors.

Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced another Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code with the object of protecting the interests of a respondent in certain second appeal, in the matter of recouping his costs by providing

(Continued on page 10.)

A FRONTIER QUESTION

SOVIET GIVES IN.

AFGHANISTAN TO HAVE DARKAT.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

KABUL, Aug 18.

The dispute regarding the island of Darkat on the Oxus between the Russians and the Afghans was decided today entirely in favour of Afghanistan.

EGYPTIAN MINISTERS TO REFUND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Cairo.—Parliament has adopted the motion that Ziwar Pasha and Ahmed Zulficar Pasha, ex-Ministers in Rome should each refund the sterling paid to them for the travelling expenses when appointed and afterwards sanctioned with the retrospective effect by Ziwar Pasha when he was the Finance Minister. Others may be requested to refund similar payments.—Reuter.

NANKOW PASS CAPTURE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Peking.—Foreign military experts have inspected the captured Nankow Pass and are amazed at the strength of the position and the Allies' feat in dislodging Kuominchun. The Pass had a very strong and well constructed trench system with shrapnel proof dug-outs and barbed and electric wires spread out for a distance of twelve miles. The round entrance to the Pass Terrain afforded an undoubted evidence of the power and the accuracy of the Allies' artillery and there is little doubt that Kuominchun were blown out of their positions. The Allies are reported to have lost 2,000 men in the effort.—Reuter's Special.

GRECO-YUGO SLAVIA CONVENTION.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Athens.—Four conventions have been signed between Greece and Yugo Slavia, first dealing with the common railway stations, second with communications and transit, third with tariffs and the fourth providing for an arbitration in the case of disputes. It is hoped to put a happy end to the trying situation which has completely obscured the Balkan horizon. Other conventions are being negotiated with Albania and Bulgaria the whole of which will justify the hope that time will not be distant for the conclusion of the pact between the Balkan States.—Reuter.

COBHAM'S RETURN FLIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Melbourne.—In order to expedite his return flight Cobham is taking besides Ward, Engineer Capel sent from England to overhaul the machine. Cobham will thus be able to reduce time spent in caring the engine during stops.—Reuter.

PABNA RIOT CASUALTIES,

HARROWING TALE OF LOOT AND ARSON.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

In reply to a question relating to the Pabna riots, at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, the Hon. Mr. Birley said that during the riots at Pabna from 3rd July to 8th July, 156 houses and 29 shops were looted. Property worth Rs. 1,25,000 was looted, but no estimate of the total damage had been made. Six hundred and thirty-five persons were arrested and 62 cases had been started. There was no case of molestation of females. One temple was desecrated. The Government had no information that any of the persons who assaulted others during those disturbances or of the persons who were wounded by the fire of the police were of the hooligan class.—A. P.

JHUSI RIOT CASE.

ACCUSED PLEAD "NOT GUILTY."

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

Trial commenced to-day of forty-nine Hindus, accused in the Jhusi communal riot case before Mr. D. C. Hunter, Sessions Judge, Allahabad. The accused were committed by Mr. Gill on charges of rioting, murder, house trespass, etc., during the last Eakr Id, when it is alleged a Hindu mob attacked Muslims resulting in one man being killed and ten injured. All the accused pleaded not guilty and are being defended.—A. P.

MR PRITHWIS CHANDRA RAY'S NEW ROLE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, formerly editor of the "Bengalee", informs the Associated Press that he has severed all connection with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Swarajya Party and has withdrawn his application to the B. P. C. C. for nomination as Congress candidate for the Dacca division for the Legislative Assembly at the next general election.—A. P.

General Sir Andrew Skeen, the President and the other members of the Indian Sandhurst Committee who are now in Calcutta visited on Tuesday five local colleges with a view to ascertain how many of the students were thinking of adopting a military career.—A. P.

YEN RISING

EFFECT OF CURRENCY REPORT.

WILL JAPAN RESTORE GOLD STANDARD?

LONDON, Aug. 18.

New York.—The Yen's courageous climb to parity is watched sympathetically throughout the world and especially in New York, where experts ascribe its advance firstly to improved conditions in Japan, shown by the recent trade reports, coupled with the fact that the exports are now understood to exceed the imports necessitating the sale of dollars and the purchase of the Yen. Secondly, to the widespread belief that the Japanese Government intends to take advantage of the opening of the export season to restore the gold standard; and, thirdly, to the recent heavy purchases of Yen by the Indian and Chinese speculators alarmed at the sensational eclapse of the price of silver, as the result of the expected abolition of silver currency in India; and, fourthly, the rumoured heavy buying during the last few weeks at all foreign centres by the Yokohama Specie Bank as the Bank of Japan's official agent, and, fifthly, to the belated covering by shorts who sold heavily at the time of the earthquake.—Reuter's Special.

AIRMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

A FATAL MISHAP.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Pilot Officer Roy Gape stationed at Duxford Aerodrome was forced to land near the Gogmagog Golf Club house. The machine bounced sideways into a hedge and burst into flames. Golfers rushed up, but were unable to approach owing to the fierceness of the flames and explosions of the machine-gun ammunition. The pilot was burnt to death and the machine was burnt to cinders.—Reuter.

RISINGS IN MEXICO.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Mexico City.—It is unofficially suggested that the force arrested 3 miles on the American side of the Mexican frontier was a part of the general revolutionary movement. According to the police, risings had been planned in Puebla, Morelos, Michacan, Jalisco and Chihuahua States and in the Federal District of Mexico City, 50 arrests have been made in Mexico City in connection with the alleged abortive plot for widespread risings on August 30th against the Government's religious policy.—Reuter.

PREPARING CASE FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

MADRAS COMMITTE'S ACTIVITIES

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Madras to formulate the case for the province to be presented to the Royal Commission on Agriculture met to-day, with the Development Minister in the chair. In opening the meeting, the Minister said that the appointment of the Commission was significant of the care and attention which the Government of India had been bestowing on the solution of problems affecting agriculture which was the mainstay of seventy per cent. of the population. He hoped that the deliberations of the Commission would have a far-reaching effect on the efforts not only of the Government but also of the philanthropic workers to rebuild the decaying vitality of the villages.

A number of subjects were discussed and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.—A. P.

LOCK-OUT IN BANGALORE MILL.

OVER 2000 MEN OUT OF JOB.

BANGALORE, Aug. 17.

Workers in all sections of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company numbering over two thousand, having decided on a general strike, a lock-out has been declared by the authorities of the Company. The trouble originally started in the spinning and weaving sections and then spread to all the other departments. The men have not so far formulated their demands, but it is stated their main grievances are low wages and long hours of work. Except for minor mischief to the premises and small injuries to some members of the staff caused by stone throwing by the rowdy elements among the strikers, the men have been generally peaceful and orderly. Police are guarding the mills.—A. P.

SUMMONS AGAINST DR. MOONJE.

NAGPUR CITY, Aug. 17.

Summons dated the 9th instant requiring Dr. Moonje to answer under Section 188, I. P. C., a charge of disobedience of an order issued by a public servant and to appear before the Additional Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on the 23rd instant, was served on him to-day. Dr. Moonje though exempted from personal appearance will attend the Court and he is intending to leave for Calcutta on the 21st instant.—A. P.

To get salt from Okha District, due facilities have been given by the Baroda State to Mr. Kapilaram Vakil, who has had previous experience in this line at Khuda under the Dharangdhar state.—Free Press.

"FINANCIAL JALLIANWALA"

CURRENCY REPORT CONDEMNED

BOMBAY'S PROTEST

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Tuesday evening under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Parsee Rajkeya Sabha, when speeches condemning the Report of the Currency Commission and the recommendation stabilising the exchange at 1s. 6d. to the rupee were made by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B.G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, L.R. Tairsee, Balubhai T. Desai and Ardeshir Subedar. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided. The Hall was full to its utmost capacity by the audience consisting of all classes and communities. All the speakers condemned the Report of the Commission in the strongest terms, holding the Bureaucracy responsible for it. The minute of dissent written by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas was described by the speakers as a document unparalleled in the history of Commissions in India.

OFFICIAL MANIPULATION OF EXCHANGE.

The Chairman at the outset said that they had met that night to pronounce their considered opinion on the report submitted by the Currency Commission which was appointed against the will of India. The report deserved their scathing condemnation It was a very serious subject, and ought to be considered very thoughtfully by every Indian. By that report India was done the grossest injustice, at the hands of men a majority of whom were Indians. Mr. Jamnadas then traced the career of British rule in India and said that the Government were manipulating currency and exchange since 1920 to get the rate of exchange fixed at 1-6 to the rupee. The Government were told by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1924 by means of a strongly worded letter of protest that the exchange rate of 1-6 to the rupee was disastrous to the country. The Government could not remain silent over it and the Finance Member issued a statement in August, 1924, saying that the Government's policy was not one of injuring the masses of India. But that was a misleading and deliberately false statement as could now be seen from the telegram of the then Viceroy to the Secretary of State on October 8, 1925, i.e. two months later in which the Viceroy had stated that stringency in the Indian money market was the direct outcome of the Government's currency policy. In his able minute of dissent, Sir Purushottamdas had clearly refuted all the arguments advanced by his fellow-Commissioners. It was clearly pointed out that they were asked to confirm the 1-6 ratio only because it was in force for the last two years. But giving evidence before the Currency Commission, the Governor of the Bank of England who was the greatest authority on finance in England had said that his views on fixing the ratio at 1-6 to the rupee might change if he was aware of the existence of unnatural position which had resulted from adoption of exceptional measures in India. So also the "Statist" the greatest authority on currency and exchange had condemned the suggestion of 1-6 ratio in no uncertain terms. It was pointed out by all critics of the Currency Commission report that 16d. to the rupee was the only natural exchange rate; but the Commission that recommended 18d. exchange did so only because that rate was prevalent for the last so many months. If that was the only thing to be done, what was the object for which the Commission was appointed, asked the speaker.

UNSATISFACTORY PERSONNEL.

Discussing the personnel of the Commission, the speaker declared that none of the Indian Commissioner except Sir Purushottamdas would ever be returned to even their town municipality if they contested for a seat. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy was not elected even to the Council of State. The other member Sir Rajendra Mukerjea was unknown to India. Professor Coyajee, said the speaker, was only made an unconscious dupe of the bureaucracy.

Mr. Jamnadas then traced the history of the Commission which had been disapproved by the Indians, and about the findings of which none had an iota of doubt. The "Statesman" had at the time of the appointment of the Commission declared its prediction in the following terms:

"It may however be predicted without any great hesitation that Bombay will fail on this occasion as on the last to procure a verdict in favour of 1s. 4d. rupee." And the prediction had come only too true.

Referring to the Currency Bill to be brought in the Assembly, Mr. Jamnadas said that a legislation was practically passed a year ago when under instructions from the Secretary of State the Finance Member had sold eight crores of Council reserves offering 1s. 5.3/4d. for a rupee.

AGRICULTURISTS' INDEBTEDNESS.

As regards the reasons and excuses advanced by the Commission in favour of 1-6 ratio, the speaker said that they were all hollow. One argument was that the interests of agriculturists did not allow the recommendation of 16d. ratio. That was entirely false, said Mr. Mehta. The agriculturists and the working classes were already indebted to the extent of an aggregate sum of 1,000 crores. To that was added 123 crores as the increase by 12½ per cent. in the exchange rate. So, the debt of the agriculturist instead of being decreased was increased for 30 years more if the currency legislation were effected. All that, concluded Mr. Jamnadas, was the result of the appointment of a packed Commission—in defiance of public opinion—that did nothing but echoed the tune of Sir Basil Blackett's Budget speech of 1925. But the speaker admitted that Sir Easil's policy was not as cruel as that of the Secretary of State who was only out to guard the English vested interests at the cost of India.

ESSENTIAL FACT.

Mr. B. G. Horniman who was the next speaker recalled his experience in England at the time of the sittings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian affairs while the Reform Scheme was being discussed in the Commons. A shrewd and farsighted politician who was also a financial expert had told him at that time that so long as England could exploit India to her advantage, the Britishers would never give up the control of India and the Indian exchange. Nothing would bring the people of India out of that situation except Swaraj. It was no use tinkering with that subject nor hope for instalments—what they wanted was their finance and their exchange in their hands. Unless Indians brought about such political conditions as would give the control of the national purse and exchange in their hands the Britishers would go on playing with the lives and interests of Indians in their callous and cruel way.

Referring to the Currency Commission Report, Mr. Horniman said that the interests of English financiers were only looked at. Sir Easil was not to be blamed for it because he was only a tool in the hands of bureaucracy. As regards the Indian members of the Commission, except Sir Purushottamdas, Mr. Horniman said they were all "dummies."

FINANCIAL JALLIANWALLA.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who spoke in Gujarati said that Mr. Ranade's slogan "Economic domination is worse than political domination" was quite true and he had realized it. The exchange policy of the Government was nothing but a financial Jallianwalla Bagh where every Indian was exploited. The Government waited to fix the exchange at 18d but they were clever enough to ask three Indians to join their Commission and give opinion in favour of their desire. All that proved that the reforms were a sham and useless. Mr. Tairsee suggested that a Committee of independent Indians should be appointed to review the whole position and recommend a definite course of action to the people.

"DIVIDE AND RULE."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas speaking next, referred to the speech made by Lord Irwin before the legislatures that afternoon asking not to give only local consideration to the Currency Bill. It was one more attempt to divide class against class and community against community. The policy of the British Government had throughout been one of making two parties fight and then intervene as a sane and wise peacemaker. By the new Currency Bill the agriculturists of the country were not going to be profitted at all. Commending Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas's minute of dissent, which Mr. Jamnadas said was a bold document unparalleled in the history of Commissions in India and which throwing a deal of light on the subject had set at naught all the arguments advanced by the Commissioners, Mr. Jamnadas warned Lord Irwin not to certify the Currency Bill which would surely be thrown out by the Assembly. If that were certified it would be nothing less than a fraud on the constitution. In the end, Mr. Jamnadas asked all parties to arrive at a common understanding making the Currency report an important issue and appealed for unity for the sake of Swaraj.

Mr. Balubhai Desai said that the Government had acted like a merchant that kept a lesser weight for selling things and a heavier weight for buying things. He accused the Government of carrying on an open day robbery and appealed to every Indian to consider the interests of his country higher than those of himself.

Mr. Ardesir R. Subedar in a short speech suggested as much purchase of gold as possible to dwindle the forced ration of 1s 6d. to the rupee.

The Chairman then winding up the proceedings said that before the Agriculture Commission brought in by Lord Irwin had begun any work to further the interests of the agriculturists, the Currency Commission had recommended to throttle the agriculturists. He warned Lord Irwin to refrain from outraging the public opinion in India.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

DELHI'S CHOICE.

DELHI, Aug. 17.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting on the 18th instant decided to recommend the name of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar for the presidentship of the Gauhati Congress.—A.P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FROM GUJRAT

Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Jamnadas Mehta who recently visited Ahmedabad for the selection of Congress candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council have recommended the names of Major Jorvarsingh and Himatlal Saheba for the two seats of Ahmedabad rural constituency and Mr. Waman Mukadam for the Panchmahal district to the Working Committee as Congress candidates. No candidate has so far been selected for the much contested seat for Ahmedabad City constituency.—Free Press.

Mr. K. Natarajan, editor of the "Indian Daily Mail", who had been to Ahmedabad on a visit recently, paid a visit to the Gujerat Mahavidyalaya. He took the opportunity to address a few words to the students. He said that such independent experiments in national education are very valuable and that such experimental institutions must be run in spite of apparent failures. He referred to the curse of the present examination system, and wished that it could be abolished as early as possible.—Free Press.

"BRING THEM TO BOOK"

SIR D. M. PETIT'S ADVICE.

PUBLIC KEPT IN DARK.

ANOTHER MILLOWNER'S VIEW.

When the Back Bay Enquiry Committee met yesterday, owing to the illness of Sir Grimwood Mears, Sir M. Visweswaraya presided.

Sir D. M. Petit, who appeared on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association, in the course of his statement said:—

Happening to be a member of the Governor's Legislative Council at the time the reclamation scheme was introduced, I can say with some personal knowledge that it received the support of the non-official members as it was felt that if carried out at the figures mentioned at the time the reclaimed area would be a great acquisition for Bombay. Accepting the figures of cost which were then given out, the margin between the cost and the probable value that could be realised was so large that its success was not doubted. The would-be price of the land when put in the market was considered by those who supported it not on the basis of the boom price that was ruling then, but on that of the price that could be fetched in ordinary times. The figures of cost as given out by Government were readily accepted as nobody could imagine that a responsible body like the Government of Bombay could have treated a matter of such importance so light heartedly and had arrived at the estimate then declared in a manner so superficial as it has now turned out to be. Large estimates are apt to vary but not generally by more than ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. and therefore the Councillors who supported the scheme believed they were quite on the safe side even if the estimate increased in actual working by fifty per cent.

PUBLIC KEPT IN THE DARK.

In the Council several non-official members pressed for an executive Committee representative of the public to be associated with the Government department carrying out the development schemes, but in the select Committee the chairman, Sir George Curtis, ruled this proposal out of order and in the Council it was stated that at that juncture such a committee was not needed, but later on the reformed Council could take the question up if it so desired. If such a committee had existed the great blunders which have caused the abnormal increase in the cost of the reclamation might not have happened, or might at least have been detected in time to save a considerable loss of money, and in any case the public would not have been kept in the dark for such a length of time. When insinuations were made openly against the executive of the development my Association (The Bombay Presidency Association) could not believe that the Government could allow such grave irregularities to exist in one of their departments, but now that there is no doubt left as to their existence it is much to be deplored that in the Council reassuring statements were made on behalf of the Government even when they should have known that all was not going right with the scheme and th financially it was going to be a huge failure. When the majority and the minority reports of the Committee appointed at the recommendation of the Advisory Committee were out, my Association felt no doubt that there were some grounds for the grave insinuations that were made in public and lost no time in representing to the Government that an enquiry Committee should be appointed, and they feel grateful to the Government of India for having appointed this Back Bay Enquiry Committee.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE.

In order to save the prestige of government from such a state of affairs happening again and the people from the hardship consequent on the handling in such a manner of important schemes, and in order that responsible parties should know that the finances of the city and the Presidency are not to be trifled with and in order that incompetent persons should not take upon themselves duties which they are not capable of properly discharging, my Association prays that the Committee will leave no stone unturned to apportion the blame of neglect or dishonesty as the case may be to the individuals associated in this work, and to bring them to book. The Back Bay as it existed before the reclamation work was begun, neglected as it was, was a spot of great natural beauty which evoked the admiration of many a traveller and if the works are left incomplete Bombay will have been robbed of one of its most prominent and pleasing features, and therefore the scheme should be, as far as possible, completed at the minimum of cost which could be spread over for payment over a period of many years, in order that it may not be felt too harshly by the present generation.

WHOLE SCHEME BADLY MANAGED.

In reply to a question put by the Chairman, Sir Dinshaw said non-official members in the Council supported the scheme, since they had no doubt about its success, on the figures supplied to them. Witness had then asked for an executive committee to be appointed, consisting of the members of the Municipal Corporation, the Port Trust, Indian Merchants' Chamber, etc. It was to consist of eight or nine members, and it could not be called an unwieldy body. By irregularities, he meant the ordering out of the dredger and the way in which specifications and estimates were prepared.

Are there no specific points to be investigated to which you wish to draw the attention of the Committee?—The whole scheme has been badly managed and the whole matter should be investigated. For instance, when Sir George Buchanan ordered the dredger it was not suitable for dredging the material which was in the harbour. Even then it was reported that the dredger was not suitable for the material to be dredged.

Sir Frederick What we want is specific facts which can help us.—No, I do not know of any.

Sir M. Visweswaraya: How do you wish the scheme to be dealt with, if you had your own way? By what agency and method?—I cannot say. It is for the Committee to decide as they are investigating into the whole matter.

Do you wish to leave the matter where it is, or to complete it.—I wish to have it completed.

Up to what limit would you go?—If it is about Rs. 50/60 per sq. yards there is no chance of making a huge loss.

Suppose there is a chance of filling it at Rs. 10 per square yard, you will jump at the idea?—Yes.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sir Frederick: You spoke of a committee of nine to manage and to advise about the construction of the works?—Not to manage, but no important steps should be taken without the consent of the Committee

But suppose it decided to let the work out by contract, then there will be no work for the Committee? If the work is given on contract, it must be carried out?—Yes, but many points might arise. He would like the Government to consult the members of the Committee before making any alterations in the scheme.

Are members of the Committee experienced in the conduct of such work?—Well, some of them might have experience of engineering work, but it depends upon the members.

Do you not think that if the Government decided to carry on the work, they should call a competent and experienced man and leave it to him?—I think that was the idea when Sir Lawless Hepper was appointed, and there will be a repetition of history again, I am afraid.

I may take it then that the Bombay Presidency Association was enthusiastically in favour of this scheme when it was begun?—Well, there was no resolution of enthusiasm. That is my feeling.

If the scheme had been carried out within the estimate it would have been an excellent scheme for the city of Bombay?—Yes, there is no doubt about it.

Not on the basis of the boom price, but on the price ruling at the time?—Quite so.

IRREGULARITIES.

You speak of grave irregularities in the department of the Development Directorate?—Yes.

Do you mean any charges of irregularities against any particular person?—Oh no I [illegible] carrying out the scheme.

You have no charges to make against any particular person of a personal character?—No.

That it was not carried out in a businesslike manner?—Yes.

You say also that reassuring statements were made on behalf of the Government when they ought to have known that all was not going on rightly and financially it was a failure?—Practically so.

If the way is changed, you think at the present moment it might be turned into a good success?—Yes, under proper control.

"INCOMPETENT PERSONS."

You say, "In order that responsible parties should know that the finances of the city and the Presidency are not to be trifled with and in order that incompetent persons should not take upon themselves duties which they are not capable of properly discharging, my Association prays that the Committee will leave no stone unturned to apportion the blame of neglect or dishonesty as the case may be to the individuals associated in this work and to bring them to book." What do you mean "take upon themselves?" Is not Government entirely responsible for the scheme?—Yes, Government are responsible but they have not made safe appointments in connexion with the scheme.

But you say "Incompetent persons should not take upon themselves." Are there any incompetent persons who took upon themselves duties which they ought not to have taken? Can you give us any instances?—Yes, the man who has ordered out the dredger.

That is Sir George Buchanan but he did not take it upon himself?—But that is what I mean Sir.

You use a very ugly word here, dishonesty?—But I qualify the word with the expression "as the case may be." It may be neglect or dishonesty.

Can you give any instances of dishonesty?—No.

Do you know of any one who can?—No.

Your general conclusion—and I take it, it is the conclusion of the Presidency Association—is that the scheme should be completed at the minimum of loss?—Yes.

Mr. S.B. Billimoria:—You are one of the largest landlords in Bombay?—I would not say so.

You own a very large number of buildings in Bombay?—That is the general idea but it is a mistaken one.

He agreed with the suggestion that to complete the scheme a further expenditure of several crores would be necessary—Rs. 11 crores was the estimate—and that after providing for roads, open spaces, etc., the net land available for building would be about 22,00,000 square yards. It was doubtful whether it would be a sound financial proposi-

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SWARAJISTS ABSENT FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

for the deposit of security, by the appellant in cash or Government security in certain cases.

AMENDMENT IN FACTORIES ACT.

Sir B.N. Mitra introduced a Bill to amend the Factories Act in respect of temperance. The last time when the Assembly tackled this question a proper solution was not found.

Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced a Bill amending the Negotiable Instruments Act and Civil Procedure Code to give effect to the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee that Rule 86 made clear that under order thirty-seven of the Code the plaintiff can only recover interest provided for by document or interest at six per cent. as provided for by the Negotiable Instrument Act and that in giving judgment under the Order Court has the same power as to "interim" interest and interest on decree as it would have under ordinary procedure.

INSOLVENCY ACT.

The Home Member's next Bill introduced amends to the Provincial Insolvency Act as recommended by the Civil Justice Committee.

Finally, Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced a Bill amending the Indian Succession Act. The Home Member said this was an important Bill, based on the Civil Justice Committee's report which recommended that all wills made by Hindus in areas outside those to which Section 57 of the Act 39 of 1925 (formerly, Hindu Wills Act 1870) is in force should be required to be reduced to writing signed and attested (2) that probate of such wills should be insisted on if the question of court fee on probate could be accommodated and (3) that advisability of including Mahomedan community in the scope of any legislation undertaken should be considered.

Mr. Rangachariar hoped the Bill would be referred to for public opinion.

Opposition pressed the resolution to a division and it was carried by fifty against fourteen.

STANDING COMMITTEES ON HINDU AND MUSLIM LAW.

Sir Alexander Muddiman rose to move his long resolution based on the Reforms Enquiry Committee's report for the formation of permanent Standings Committees on the Hindu and Muslim law.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said the present Assembly was on the eve of dissolution and moved the adjournment of the discussion of this important question till the next session when the new Assembly would have come into being.

The Home Member said he had brought this resolution last September and was then adjourned and it was not taken up last session. He did not oppose Mr. Jinnah's motion but Government would not vote on it.

Mr. Jinnah's motion was put and carried without a dissentient voice.

The House thereupon adjourned till tomorrow when the Taxation Enquiry Committee's report will be discussed.—A. P.

CURRENCY BILL

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S AMENDMENT

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the leading Swarajist member of the Assembly from Bombay has given notice of an amendment that the Currency Bill be referred to a Select Committee.—A. P.

GARDEN PARTY IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, Aug 17.

Sir Alexander Muddiman will give a garden party in honour of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin on the 28th instant at Peterhoff.—A.P.

BACK HOME

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO MR. MAHOMED ALI.

KARACHI, Aug 17.

The Karachi Municipality passed a resolution yesterday by an overwhelming majority to present an address of welcome to Maulana Mahomed Ali, who is due to arrive in Karachi to-morrow afternoon from the World Muslim Conference at Mecca. The address will be presented publicly on Thursday in the Khaliqdina Hall. Maulana Shaukat Ali and several prominent Moslems are also expected by the same steamer. A sum of Rs. 500 was voted for expenses in connection with the presentation of the address.—A. P.

TATA EDUCATION SCHEME SCHOLARSHIPS

At a meeting of the Committee of the J. N. Tata Education Scheme held on the 17th instant, out of about 112 applicants the following students were awarded Tata Studentships for the current year:—

1. Mr. Purshotam M. Lad, B.A., of Bombay University for the Economics Tripos of Cambridge University and I.C.S.

2. Mr. Bires Chandra Guha, M.Sc. of Calcutta University for research in Organic Chemistry at London University.

3. Mr. Chaturbhai K. Patel, M.Sc of Bombay University for advanced study in Textile Chemistry (Dyeing and Bleaching).

A number of objections have been filed against the inclusion of the name of Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra, Congress candidate for the Assembly for the C. P. Hindi divisions, in the electoral roll of that constituency.—A. P.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

SIR I. JAFFER'S MOTION FOR AN INQUIRY.

TO-DAY'S COUNCIL OF STATE PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Council of State held its first business sitting of the Simla Session to-day with non-official resolutions on the agenda. Sir Henry Monerieff Smith, President, was in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members including three Swarajists, namely, Dr. Rama Rao, Mr. Lokenath Mukerjee, Rai Bahadur Nalini Nath Sett. The undermentioned new members were sworn:—Mr. A.M. Shaw, Major-General Symons, Syed Raza Ali Mr. H. Tireman, Mr. G.L. Corbett, J.E.C. Jukes, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy (Member, Currency Commission), Mr. A.H. Gray, elected Burma, Mr. D. Weston, Mr. J.W. Smith (Bombay, Official), and Mr. A. Langley (Commissioner of Lahore.)

At question time Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee was told by Mr. Ley that there was no agreement between the Government of India and the Indo-European Telegraph Company. There had been delay in collecting information relating to the financial position as much of it had to be obtained in London. Complete information was only recently available and Government were considering the future of the Department with a view to submitting recommendations to the Secretary of State. But the Inchcape Committee did not recommend the transfer of the control of the Department to the High Commissiiner.

PUBLICATION OF PADDISON COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. Syed Alay Nabi was informed by the Commander-in-Chief that no decision had yet been arrived at regarding the Army Canteen Board. The same member was informed that no Moplah families emigrated to Andaman Island since the visit of Sir Alexander Muddiman there. The question of the publication of the Paddison Committee Report was under consideration. Government did not consider it would be in the public interest at present to publish the correspondence that took place with the Union Government on the Colour Bar Bill. The Deputation from South Africa was expected to arrive in India about 18th September. Further answering Syed Alay Nabi, Sir Mahomed Habibullah said that Government regretted their inability to consult the legislature regarding the selection of delegates to the South African Conference at Cape Town, but every endeavour would be made to choose men who were likely to command the confidence of the Indian Legislature and the country.

After over thirty interpellations had been answered a message was received from the Governor General nominating Sir Pherozc Sethna, Syed Raza Ali, Sir Annamalai Chettiar and Mr. J.W.A. Bell on the panel of Chairman for the Council. The President announced the selection of Lala Ramsarandas (Chairman) and Raja Rampal Singh, Sir Pherozc Sethna and Mr. P.C.D. Chari as members of the Committee on petitions.

MUTUAL ADULATIONS.

Sir Henry Mondrieff Smith then congratulated those members of the Council present and past who had been recipients of honours of the King's birthday.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the leader of the House, identified himself whole heartedly with the congratulations decred to the recipients of honours.

Sir Ibrahim Jaffer acknowledging the congratulations observed that the honour conferred on him was a tribute to the Bombay Presidency for her contribution to India's progress as also an indication of the apparent consciousness of the importance of the Moslem community to this House

Sir John Thompson, Syed Raza Ali and Moulvi Abdul Kareem in suitable terms thanked the President and the Council for the congratulations.

IN THE CAUSE OF MADRAS CLERKS

Mr. P.C. Desikachari moved that the Ministerial establishment of the Madras Customs House be granted the same scale of pay as granted to the Ministerial staff in Bombay and Calcutta Custom Houses or in the alternative the Ministerial staff in Madras office be granted the same scale of pay, as those of the Accountant General's Office, Madras, or the other Ministerial Departments in Madras, under the direct control of the Government of India. Mr. Chari compared the scales of pay of different grades of clerks in Madras with those in Bombay and Calcutta and said that there was no justification for giving the Madras clerks a wage which was not even a starvation wage not to speak of a living wage. The quality and the nature of the work performed by the Madras clerks were the same as of the Bombay or Calcutta clerks. It was, therefore, uncharitable to give unjust treatment to Madras clerks. If the scale was based on the assumption that in Madras the cost of living was low, then that assumption was absolutely wrong.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. J.E.C. Jukes opposed the motion on behalf of Government. He contended that considerable improvement had taken place in the scales of at least the lower division as a result of last year's revision, under which the maximum had been raised from Rs. 65 to Rs. 90. The main consideration in matters of this kind must be the rates of pay given to similar grades of clerks employed by Local Governments. The Government of India could not abandon this principle for either of the alternatives suggested by the mover, for adoption of either of courses would be grossly unfair to the taxpayer and result in considerable embarrassment to the Local Government. Moreover the cost of living in Madras was not as great as that in Bombay or Calcutta. It would be the height of folly to accept a course which would result in setting up a competi-

(Continued on page 12.)

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

PROGRESS DURING LAST YEAR.

The Principal's report of the work of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, says the total number of students on the roll on 31st March, 1926, was 476. of whom 141 were first-year students, 131 second-year students, 120 third-year students and 84 fourth-year students.

The monthly average number on the roll's throughout the year was 441 and the average daily attendance was 418.

The average age of the students is 20 years. When the Institute started many years ago, the class of students offering was of a very low grade intellectually. During recent years the competition for admission has been very keen. In the year under review, 295 candidates presented themselves for examination and the maximum number, it was possible to admit, was 149.

During the past 15 years, there has been a marked change in the attitude of students towards practical work and at the present time, students do not object to performing even menial work as part of their practical training.

The racial classification is as under:—3 Europeans and Eurasians, 53 Native Christians, 132 Brahmins, 163 other Hindus. 19 Mohamedans, 63 Parsees, 5 Kunbis and Kolis, etc., 4 Jains, 14 Artisans—Backward Class Hindus, 5 Marathas, 14 Sikhs and 1 other.

The Railway apprentice classes started in January, 1923, have been continued during this year and have been attended by all apprentices having the necessary educational qualifications. The Summer session started on June 13th with students 90 in the first year classes, 46 in the second year, 32 in the third year, and 16 in the fourth year. At the end of the session, on 28th November, 1925, the number of students on roll were as follows: first year 68, second year 42, third year 27, and fourth year 14.

TEXTILE APPRENTICE CLASSES

These classes were started in June, 1923, and were open to bona-fide Bombay mill apprentices having the necessary educational qualifications.

Forty-five apprentices availed themselves of the opportunity of getting instruction in the theoretical part of their work and of these 32 presented themselves for the annual examinations, of whom 22 passed.

During the year under review, the curriculum included spinning and weaving lectures and demonstration work on the various machines, machine drawing and chemistry as applied to the Textile Industry.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

CHARGE AGAINST PRESIDENT FAILS.

Judgment was delivered on Tuesday noon by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, in the case in which Mr. J. J. Athaide, a High Court Pleader and the President of the Indian Seamen's Union, stood charged with criminal breach of trust and forgery in respect of bonds worth about Rs. 18,000. Mr. Patricio DeSa, the complainant in the case, had alleged that in 1924 Mr. Athaide was in need of money and he had, therefore, pledged the bonds belonging to the Union with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., to raise a loan of Rs. 16,000. In order to raise the loan he had forged the signature of the complainant who was the ex-treasurer of the Union.

The defence contended that the money raised was used in helping the members of the Union in a strike and that the signature was not forged at all.

MAGISTRATE'S FINDINGS.

The Magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to establish a 'prima facie' case against the accused. He, therefore, discharged the accused.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Philip Godinho conducted the defence.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

LAHORE CASE.

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

Sergeant Fitzmaurice who is being tried by the Sessions Judge of Lahore under Section 477-A Indian Penal Code for alleged falsification of accounts has filed a written statement denying all the allegations made by the prosecution in respect of various indents made for the supply of charcoal for the unit of which he was Company Quartermaster at the Peshawar Cantonment. He denied that he had anything to do with the disappearance of any documents regarding the actual expenditure of charcoal. The accused further stated that the unit was under field service conditions and consequently no accounts were kept. Finally, the accused stated that he was quite new to the work, that the actual storing and issue of charcoal were in other hands, and that if any fraud had been proved to have been committed he was not responsible and persons actually in charge were responsible for the quantities indented.—A. P.

SKEEN COMMITTEE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 17.

The Skeen Committee, consisting of Lt. General Sir A. Skeen, chairman, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Capt. Bala Saheb Dafla and members reached Calcutta yesterday and visited several educational institutions.

The party leaves tonight for Benares to visit the Hindu University and the Youths Training Corps and parade. From Benares the party goes to Allahabad on Thursday, to Delhi on Friday and then to Simla the same evening.—Free Press.

ANDHRA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST MEETING AT BELLARY.

BELLARY, Aug. 16.

The first Andhra Muslim Educational Conference met yesterday at Ballary to consider the question of Muslim education in Andhra country with particular reference to the provision of Andhra University Act.

Dr. Saiyed Abdul Latif of the Osmania University in the course of his presidential address observed that the Andhra University scheme did not promise to be a success, as the provision of four vernaculars as the medium of instruction in the University did not conduce to unity and uniformity in the University teaching. Besides the concentration of work at different centres all in the Telugu area, would not promote the cause of any other vernaculars as the medium of instruction. He suggested that the Mussalmans should take advantage of the provision to make Urdu as a medium of instruction by starting a Second Grade College at once.

Among the resolutions passed at the Conference those asking for the establishment of a Government Muslim Second Grade College at Kurnool or Guntur with Urdu as a medium of instruction, for proper representation of Muslim interests on the several academic bodies of the University and for the appointment of a special board connected with several boards of studies to revise all syllabuses with a view to discard all books calculated to create disaffection between class and class are noteworthy. The other resolutions dealt with secondary and technical education of the Muslims of the Andhra country.—A. P.

GOUREPORE "COOLIE" CASE.

HEARING BEFORE ALIPORE DIST. MAGISTRATE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The matter in which Mr. J. S. Spence, Assistant of Gourepore Jute Mill, was asked to show cause why he should not be committed to the court of sessions for trial in connection with the death of a mill coolie named Jognarain and who was discharged by Mr. Holland, sub-divisional officer, Barrackpore, of an offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, came up for hearing before Mr. Stevens, District Magistrate, Alipore. The defence counsel at the outset pointed out that Mr. Cassels, the former District Magistrate, sent for the records on his own motion, examined them and issued a notice calling upon Mr. Spence to show cause why he should not be committed to the sessions. He also issued a warrant which had been executed and which he subsequently cancelled as he was doubtful. On the 29th, counsel submitted a petition that as Mr. Cassels had formed his opinion, the matter be taken up by his successor. To counsel it seemed that the matter was entirely between him and Mr. Stevens, but he did not understand what "locus standi" the Public Prosecutor had in the matter. Besides, the defence counsel wanted to know the grounds on which his client was called upon to show cause, and he challenged the validity of the notice.

AFTER HEATED DISCUSSION.

The Public Prosecutor stated it was nobody's case that there had been illegality in the proceedings. He criticised the enquiring Magistrate's order stating that there was sufficient evidence on record which was "prima facie" credible. The defence put up the theory that the deceased was a wrestler and had received some injuries overnight, which caused his death. The Public Prosecutor characterised it as fantastic. In conclusion he said that if anything was "crying aloud" it was the injustice done to the case—the unlawful usurpation of the functions of judge and jury and maintained that the accused was improperly discharged and that the order should be set aside.

The matter was adjourned till to-morrow when the defence counsel will argue the case.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT TRICHINOPOLY

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

A Trichinopoly message reports a disastrous fire at the railway station which broke out as a result of some barrels of spirit being ignited. Several explosions occurred and altogether fifteen barrels of spirit and a few other articles were consumed by the fire. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 4,000.

During the explosion parts of the casks were hurled at the persons who had assembled there to put out the flames and about 20 of them were injured. Of the injured one is reported to have died in the hospital.—Free Press.

WATER EXTENSION SCHEME AT LAHORE

The Lahore Municipal Committee considered at its last general meeting the question of arranging for rupees 23 1|2 lakhs needed for its drainage scheme and 28 lakhs for the water extension scheme. The meeting decided to draw upon the municipal funds to the extent of 11 lakhs and for the rest of the amount needed it was decided to borrow from Government in instalments in accordance with the requirements of the Government agency which would be employed for the execution of the schemes.—A. P.

Sergeant Fitzmaurice who was tried under Section 477|A., Indian Penal Code, for alleged falsification of accounts by Colonel Nicolas, Sessions budge, Lahore, was acquitted by the learned Judge, the jury having returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on all three charges brought forward against the accused.—A.P.

MINISTER'S LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES.

DR. R. P. PARANJPYE'S MANIFESTO.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, who is seeking re-election to the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the Bombay University graduates, in the course of his manifesto says:—

I have been connected with the Depressed Classes Mission of Poona, the Hindu Widows' Home and the Indian Women's University of which I have been elected the Vice-Chancellor recently for the second time. As Minister of Education I instituted a system of scholarships for students of the depressed classes, started a free hostel for them at Poona, and issued orders to give them unrestricted admission to all Government and aided schools. A similar scheme of scholarships was formulated by me for students of backward communities and it has been since given effect to though in a modified form. I have been keenly interested in the cause of Indian womanhood, and have rendered such help as I could for their education and advancement. Recently I got a resolution passed in the Legislative Council, enabling women to stand as candidates for Council and influence legislation by their advice and co-operation.

HIS POLITICAL PERSUASION.

Having been long under the influence of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, I have tried to form my opinions on political questions after a mature consideration of all aspects and have not hesitated to give frank expression to them even though they may be unpalatable for the moment either to Government or to come sections of the people.

In 1916 I stood for election to the Legislative Council by the fellows of the University and was elected after a very stiff contest. Till 1920 I continued to voice the popular view with great vigour. Political events were, however, moving fast. When the Government of India Act was passed the Congress at first decided to work it for all it was worth but the events that followed in the Punjab and elsewhere caused a change in the policy of the Congress and it was decided to boycott the Councils and adopt the policy and programme of Non-co-operation which led Mr. Baptista to observe that Mr. Gandhi had dug a grave in which either he himself or the Congress would be buried. But the policy which they advocated and followed soon asserted itself. The Swarajist wing of the Congress decided to stand for the elections on an avowed programme of continuous obstruction. Even this policy of make-believe obstruction was given up by the new wing of the Swaraj party which calls itself the Responsive Co-operation Party and which formally adopted the policy of working the reforms for all they were worth and opposing Government measures strenuously when they were opposed to the country's interests. The principles and the methods of the new Responsive Co-operation party as announced in their declarations do not in my opinion differ from those of the Liberals. An attempt was made in April last to consolidate under one organization called the Indian National Party all groups of Indian politicians who think approximately alike on public questions like the Liberals, the Independents, the Responsivists, and as an advanced Liberal, I am prepared to work in whole-hearted co-operation with all these groups.

MINISTER'S LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES.

As a Minister of Education for three years I have had experience of the limited opportunities which this office affords for doing public good as also its grave and inherent difficulties. As a Minister I did my best to advance the interests of the people in every possible manner, though I do not ignore the fact that the extravagant expectations entertained in those days could never be fulfilled by any Minister in office owing to a variety of circumstances.

I trust the voters will weigh my merits and past record of work in several spheres of activity and will vouchsafe to me their support in an ample measure.

BREACHES ON BURMA RAILWAYS.

TRAFFIC DISLOCATED.

RANGOON, Aug. 16.

An official report issued by the Burma Railways regarding the breaches states that there is no change in the situation on Pegu-Pyuntaza section of the line but information has been received that water has fallen slightly and there has been no rain for the past 24 hours. It is reported that a few minor bridges have been damaged, and until the water subsides repairs cannot be taken on hand.

The down mail from Mandalay which should have arrived at Rangoon on the 15th morning is held up at Paundawthli between two breaches. The District Engineer, is on the spot and is looking after the comfort and convenience of passengers. A report received this morning states that floods have now extended to the South of Tawa and it is now only possible to run trains as far as Kyauktan.

Breaches are also reported on Martaban line between Pegu and Mokpalin. There is no change in the situation between Thanatchaung and Letpadan. Owing to the high flood and rush of water it has not been possible to ascertain what damage has occurred. All through trains between Rangoon and Pyuntaza and Rangoon and Martaban have been cancelled. Two trains will run daily between Rangoon to Kyauktaan and three trains between Rangoon and Thanathaung.—A.P.

Lala Rangbeharilal will contest the Delhi Seat for the Legislative Assembly at the general election.—A. P.

BARODA MUNICIPAL BURDENS

DEWAN ADAMANT.

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, August 14.

The citizens of Baroda held a monster meeting in the Maharaja Theatre on the 29th July and decided to send a telegram to the Maharaja either to cancel the new municipal burdens viz., the new 5 per cent house-cess on rental values, the increase in the water cess, privy cess, and other miscellaneous cesses and dues, or at least to postpone their operation till their petition which was being sent with the signatures of thousands of ratepayers was heard and decided by His Highness. The meeting also resolved that a monster deputation of the citizens of Baroda consisting of thousands of people should go in procession and wait upon the Dewan and tell him what they had to say with regard to the cancellation of the heavy new burdens. The President Mr. G. N Hakim communicated the resolutions to the Dewan, when he sent for him and the Nagar Sheth Maganbhai Haribhakti and asked them not to bring such a monster procession as it would put the Government and the people in a bad light with outsiders and the event might get reported in "The Bombay Chronicle" and other outside papers and create a sensation and a feeling of tension between the Government and the people. This fear of publicity is the bane of our Administration. If everything is alright, why should the State be afraid of the public gaze and public criticism. The Dewan, therefore, requested the gentlemen to come with some twenty-five leading citizens in a Deputation. When this was put forward before a private meeting of leading citizens it was pointed out that they had no power of cancelling the resolution of the public meeting and that they could not wait upon the Diwan in any representative capacity without a procession of citizens. It was finally decided that some citizens may wait upon the Dewan in their individual capacity to tell him what the people want, as an intermediate step before the people go in procession to wait upon him in a Deputation. In accordance with this decision some fifty gentlemen including some Municipal Councillors mill-owners, editors, merchants, etc. headed by the Sheriff waited upon the Dewan. The Dewan refused to grant even the simple request of postponement of the operation of the new burdens till the disposal of the people's telegram and the meeting's petition by the Maharaja in Europe. The Dewan dilated upon the gifts of the Government to the City Municipality and said that its revenues must increase to meet the expenditure of education and hospitals. When a gentleman tried to refer to the conditions on which the municipal affairs were handed over to the people which included a condition that the municipality would not have to perform any duties regarding education and medical relief and that Government would be responsible for carrying on those functions, the Dewan interrupted and said "perhaps, you are referring to an antediluvian period of Romesh Chunder Dutt," as if old Government promises were scraps of paper. The Dewan seemed adamant in his resolution not to budge an inch to the requests of the people.

The gentlemen who had waited upon him met again privately to consider what steps should be taken. It was decided to hold a meeting of leading gentlemen belongings to different castes and communities and settle the necessary steps to meet the situation on Sunday the 15th August.

"PLIGHT OF THE UNEMPLOYED."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some days back there appeared in the press a story about an unemployed Mahomedan family of a woman, two children and a sickly-looking grown-up girl begging in public as a very pathetic case. While the Children's Act is not in force such pathetic cases will be in evidence everywhere, as it is the sight of plight of the children that raise the emotion of sympathy and charity. And Bombay's charity maintains hundreds of undeserving street beggars. The above case is no different from many others.

The Seva Sadan had knowledge of this case long time back and it was found impossible to alter their condition as persuasion had no effect for a better mode of living on these persons. After the facts were published in the press, Mrs. S. Tyabji made a personal attempt to induce the woman to have a more decent mode of living than begging on the Frere Bridge from all and sundry and to allow the children to be taken care of in a Yatimkhana. The answers that the woman gave to Mrs. Tyabji were couched in insolence and rudeness and in a way it indicated "mind your own." The answers to queries were that (a) there was a rent free room where these persons were staying (b) that she had a number of her servants in Bengal and with the help of many well-wishers she was going back to her native place. (c) She was begging as her husband had turned insane and reduced her to poverty. No manner of means or persuasion or kindness would make the mother part with the children or herself take up employment.

Such cases ought not to be made the theme of raising funds for individual benefit but Mr. Jhabvala and others interested as also the Press, must time and again raise their voices for the enforcement of "The Children's Act" so as to stop the mercenary motives and attempts of parents to trade on their children's helplessness.—Yours, etc.,

Aug., 17. B. G. ENGINEER.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A HINDU.

THREE MUSLIMS UNDER TRIAL.

DELHI, August 17.

Before Mr. Sale, Sessions Judge, Katra, a case, arising out of the recent riots, was opened this morning, in which three Muslims Abdul Rahman, Mohd. Ishaq and Mohd. Fazal are charged under section 302 Indian Penal Code with the murder of a Hindu on June 24th.

Mr. Suraj Narain, the Public Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the murder took place in front of a fodder shop, not far from the shops of the three accused. Three of the eye-witnesses either worked or resided in the locality. They agreed that about 11 a.m. on June 24th, the deceased was going down the street from the Faraskhana direction towards Fatehpuri and the accused Abdul Rahman shouted out that as a Hindu was coming, he should be either beaten or killed, and followed him causing him to run. Mohd. Ishaq joined Abdul Rahman and in the meantime, Mhd Fazal jumped up from his shop and hit the deceased with a stick across the stomach Mahomed Ishak also struck him with a stick and finally Abdur Rehman threw a brickbat at him. This caused him to swoon and fall and he was further belaboured by his three assailants as he was lying prostrate, and they only left him when they felt he had expired. The body was found when life was extinct and where the body was lying a few marks of blood were noticed. An inquest was recorded and a postmortem examination was held. The police went to the scene of the occurrence and then eye-witnesses volunteered their statements and identified the accused, who were arrested.—A. P.

LAST SESSION OF BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA PORT AMENDMENT BILL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The Bengal Legislative Council assembled to-day for the last time before dissolution. The session will occupy four days.

The Swarajists, headed by Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, attended the Council as they wanted to secure representation for the Calcutta Corporation in the matter of the Calcutta Port Amendment Bill, 1926.

Outstanding features of the Port Amendment Bill are that the Port Trust will consist of nineteen Commissioners, six of whom will be elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, one by the Trades Association, one by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, and four by such body or bodies as the local Government from time to time select as representing the interests of the Indian mercantile community, and the remaining seven Commissioners will be ex officio Agents of the East Bengal Railway, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the East Indian Railway, the Collector of Customs, the Port Officer, Calcutta, and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Port Trust.

The object of the Bill is that these Commissioners will administer the new Howrah Bridge to be erected.

When the Bill came out of the Select Committee it contained a provision to the effect that Indian mercantile interests should be represented by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce, which were allotted three and one seats respectively, thus for the first time extending the privilege of election to Indian mercantile interest.

When the Bill came for discussion in the Council this afternoon various speakers demanded representation for diverse Indian interests. Sir Abdur Rahim thought that the best way for securing representation for Indian interests would be to leave the matter to the local Government, who, he suggested, should select four such Commissioners from such Indian interests as they thought fit.

Hindu members of the Council, headed by Mr. B. Chakravarti, and the Swarajists opposed the suggestion of Sir Abdur Rahim.

Sir Abdur, from the fifteen amendments moved, expressed the hope that the House was not in favour of excluding Muslim interests from the Port Trust. As the various amendments sought to gain representation for individual institution, he was of opinion that nobody properly and adequately represented Indian interests.

The Hon. Mr. Donald supported Sir Abdur Rahim, and said from the division among various bodies it was clear to him that to secure Indian representation the best way was to adopt Sir Abdur Rahim's suggestion.

Put to vote Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment was passed, Swarajists and Nationalists Hindus combining together, and the Muslim Swarajists voting as they pleased.

After this the Hindu members and the Swarajists walked out of the Council. The Council then passed the Bengal Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1926.

The Council meets again to-morrow.—Free Press.

MOGHUL GURDWARA CASE.

SEVEN ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 17.

The hearing of the Moghul Gurdwara Arson case was resumed yesterday before Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate, Rawalpindi. Raharnali, the principal accused, in his statement alleged that on the receipt of the news of the Rawalpindi and Saidpore disturbances the Sikhs themselves burned down an untenanted house in order to implicate innocent Mahomedans in the trouble.

The Magistrate framed charges under Section 436, Indian Penal Code and in the alternative under Sections 399 or 402 I.P.C. against seven of the accused and committed them to the sessions. The remaining four accused were discharged.—A. P.

AFRAID TO EAT.

The Plight of the Dyspeptic

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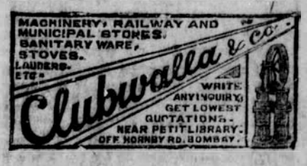

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"BRING THEM TO BOOK."

(Continued from page 10.)

tion to complete the scheme in such circumstances. That was a matter for the Committee to ascertain. The witness would like the scheme to be completed even if it involved loss "to a reasonable extent."

Mr. Nusserwanji Burjorji Kanga, a consulting architect and land expert, was the next witness to be examined.

A MILLOWNER'S VIEW.

In the afternoon, Mr. C.N. Wadia, gave evidence on behalf of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

In the course of his statement he stated: The most amazing thing about the Back Bay Reclamation Committee is that it should have been necessary. Here we have a qualified firm of engineers of world-wide fame tripping up in an amateurish manner which one would think a tyro would have been exempt from and a Government with a well-organised cadre of engineers ignoring all ordinary precautions and business methods long and successfully pursued by their predecessors.

For if a reputable and capable firm of engineers are asked to advise on a vast engineering project one would imagine that they would have at least taken the necessary precautions to be certain beyond cavil of the foundations on which their proposals were based. Instead of which we find that the engineers of the project: (1) Never took any trouble to convince themselves of the quantity and extent of the mud, silt or clay they so airily decided to garner and use. (2) With equal light heartedness they ordered a dredger at a vast sum: (a) months before it was required, (b) to pump material of the nature of which they had a limited knowledge, (c) worked it with engineers who had little or no knowledge of dredging methods, (d) failed to call in experts from the makers as soon as their machine failed to work up to specification.

HURRY, HUSH, AND MORE HURRY

And a Government: (a) whose slogan seems to have been hurry, hush and more hurry, (b) whose inability to consult the Port Trust as to the feasibility of the proposals was pitiful, (c) whose ignoring of the rights of Bombay citizens to participate in the management of their own affairs was unfortunate, (d) whose conduct in keeping the public in the dark as to the financial failure about to occur until the day such knowledge could not be averted was entirely reprehensible.

So much for the past and now for the future.

One must realise that: (1) no less than 6 crores of rupees have been spent beyond recovery, (2) that 25/30 of this vast sum represents dredgers, pipes and machinery whose value is little more than scrap to-day, (3) that plots 1 and 8 are nearing completion, (4) that only 1,800 feet of sea wall remains to be built. In order to make the best of this very bad bargain I suggest: (1) that plot 8 should be completed with the utmost despatch and handed over to the Government of India so that the interest charges are immediately extinguished; (2) that plots 1, 2, and 7 be completed by the dredgers worked as efficiently as possible by competent engineers; (3) that the sea wall under water be completed but so that the ebb and flow are unimpeded; (4) that the remaining of the project be left in abeyance until further experience has been gained and the financial situation eased when it can be fully and fairly reconsidered.

Personally, I do not agree with the proposal of an ornamental lake and a marine drive suggested by some people. Nor do I think that further reclamation will be undertaken in the next 25 years.

To the Chairman:

You say "Government with a well-organised cadre of engineers ignoring all ordinary precautions and business methods long and successfully pursued by their predecessors?"—I refer to the procedure generally adopted; when there is a work of this magnitude they invited public opinion and heard it fully and well and estimated the cost by asking for tenders. Instead of that Government put up a scheme of which nobody was allowed to hear anything, until Government were driven to disclose it in the Council.

By well organised cadre of engineers, you mean, P.W.D.—Yes.

You are aware that the work is being carried on by a special staff and not by P.W.D. Do you think it desirable?—They brought Sir Lawless Hepper who was not well acquainted with reclamation! He was a Royal Engineer.

Local engineers also were not well acquainted with it?—Yes, but the Port Trust Engineers have lot of experience of reclamation.

You don't think it well to proceed with the work under P.W.D.?—Not by a worse organisation!

The engineers of the project failed to call in experts from the makers since their machine failed to work up to the specification?—I have something to do with machinery myself and we have to supply lot of details to the makers for getting the proper machine and output from it. In a work of such magnitude an engineer who was about to spend five million pounds should at least have got all his data etc., and seen whether there was plenty of silt, mud and clay in the harbour to dredge. I am not sure they have had it.

UNFORGIVEABLE IGNORANCE.

And he ought to have had a guarantee?—If I had been in the place I should have a representative of the makers here and taken a guarantee. Who should imagine ordering a dredger of which the makers did not know what work it was to be called upon to do? It was a piece of ignorance, that I cannot forgive.

The makers say that the clay was a bit too hard and, therefore, the dredger cannot work?—I don't think the makers say that. The makers sat tight and said nothing! If the clay was hard and could not be cut then experts should have been called in two years ago and no time should have been lost in calling them.

What are the instances of hurry?—The first instance was that they did not ascertain the nature of the clay. The second instance of hurry was ordering the dredger without knowing what it was to dredge. The third point was the dredger arrived 21 months before dredging began and so lot of monty was lost by way of interest etc.

And an instance of hush-hush?—Nobody knew anything about it. It was all arranged between Sir G. Buchanan and Sir G. Lloyd. We had asked for the specification of the dredger and got nothing about it. We have been told that the Secretary of State was responsible for it and the Bombay Government knew nothing about it. Why should the Secretary of State order a dredger when the Bombay Government were carrying on the work?

Can you give us more instances of hush-hush?—They have never given us any information. Until February 1925 all was being beautifully done, and everything was under cost estimated! Pumping, filling and everything was going on under cost! It was given us by Sir Lawless in 1925 February. And two or three months after the whole scene changed!

INFORMED OF NOTHING.

You are not kept informed what the progress is?—We were kept informed of nothing. We were not consulted at all, as they ought to have consulted us every time.

Continuing he said the Committee he had suggested should be like the Improvement Trust or Port Trust Committees. The Chief Engineer should be the servant and not the master of the Committee. Most of the money came from the citizens of Bombay, as well as the general tax-payer, but the city was contributing most to the taxes of the Presidency.

The latest estimate of the Development Directorate is for a loss of four crores?—That is what I think.

If murum filling could be done as cheaply as dredger filling and harbour filling he would prefer it, but he very much doubted whether it could be done so.

In what state do you want the work to be left done?—I say if you have done it half complete it. I would complete blocks 2 and 7.

You would not finish it to prevent it from being an eyesore?—I would like to finish it, but I do not know anything about engineering. If you stop it now you are losing the value of your money, and the object of filling these two plots is to secure your money.

To Sir Frederick Hopkinson:

You were in Bombay in 1919?—Yes.

Did you know the first inception of the scheme then?—I never heard that its first inception was in November 1919!

When did you learn that the scheme was to be proceeded with?—At the end of 1920 or 1921.

I think news travel quickly in the East?—Yes.

When you first heard of it, did you raise any objections?—No, none at all. I said to myself, here we are going to recover a very large area for some 367 lakhs! It meant an immense bargain!

You would have been delighted if the work were finished within 367 lakhs because it meant putting an immense bargain for Bombay?—That is so.

We all like bargains, and this appeared to be a very good bargain?—Yes, a very good bargain.

Therefore, you object to the scheme because it is going to cost more than was estimated?—Yes, very much more.

But that does not affect the desirability of the scheme as a scheme? You think it is a good scheme if done at a price which will give you immense profit?—Yes, if I have a scheme, which is going to be finished and bring relief to the taxation of the Presidency I think it is a very good scheme. But if it is not going to benefit the Presidency, it ought never to have been gone into.

When did you first change your mind about it being a profitable scheme?—When the revised estimates came out at 702 lakhs.

With regard to your statement, I have very little to ask you on it, but, if I might say so, it looks more like notes for a public speech than something which would help us in a public enquiry—You might think so. I was asked to give evidence, and I have brought it.

I am quite sure that an orator with these notes would go on speaking for a long time?—I hope so.

Of course, in the majority of the notes you have given us subjects on which we have to give an opinion, and do not seem to give facts on which we can form opinions. They are all general statements.—I am hardly able to give you any facts for the formation of your opinion.

What do you think of a Marine drive on the wall?—It will be an expensive thing.

It would be a part of the final work. It will not be something new.—Yes.

Probably the suggestion is put forward so that you should not have an eyesore every time you go to the sea-shore!—I should like to know how much it is going to cost. Not something enormous?

To Mr. S.B. Billimoria:

He was a member of the Legislative Council for several years. He was a unilowner familiar with the lives of the citizens of Bombay. He knew that there were nearly 90 lakhs square yards of land available in the Town and Island of Bombay, and he had never thought whether there was any further demand for 22 lakhs sq. yards of additional land.

HE WAS IMPRESSED AND NOT TEMPTED.

You were tempted with a profit of 30 to 50 crores on a modest estimate?—I was impressed by it.

Do you think there was an urgent necessity for the scheme when it was launched?—I do not think so.

Would you, as a business man, recommend proceeding cautiously or complete it now?—I would be very cautious about it.

When they ordered a certain machine, they never paid the full price until the guaranteed output was given by the machine, and a certain amount was kept back for years.

In this instance there was no guarantee from the makers about the output?—It was most unbusinesslike.

Do you mean to say that no other engineer was consulted by the Government?—I have never heard of it!

Mr. Wadia: We were told in the Council that it was the Secretary of State who had ordered the dredger, and neither the Bombay Government nor anybody knew anything about it.

Mr. Billimoria: That was an incorrect statement to make, for we have got documents to the contrary.

Mr. Wadia: It was in Mr. Cowasji Jhangir's speech in February last!

Continuing, he said, he wanted to leave the question of apportioning the blame to the Committee, as it was going on with its work so well. He suggested that the work should be left to be looked after by a Committee and he was in favour of a contract being given for it. He did not think that if a contractor were invited from outside the country the public would complain about it, if the full facts were placed before it. They objected to things being done behind closed doors and in the dark.

Mr. Billimoria: That in very plain speaking.

A HOPELESS FAILURE.

Mr. Mistry, engineer and architect, and a member of the Neilson Committee, was then examined, and he placed a number of figures before the Committee and Sir Frederick said they were the only accurate figures he had had for some time when sitting on the Committee. Mr. Mistry said as an engineer he did not fear the health of the people would suffer if the space inside the wall was left unfilled. Together with the interest he thought the whole scheme was a hopeless failure. He asked that they should proceed cautiously and fill in Nos. 1 and 7 blocks.

To-day at 11 a.m. Mr. E.M. Duggan, Under-Secretary, P.W.D. will be examined; at 11.45 a.m. Mr. S.K. Bole will give evidence; at 12.30 p.m. Mr. Walchand Hirachand. At 3 p.m. Mr. B.G. Horniman and Mr. H.P. Mody will give evidence on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, and at 4.30 Mr. C. J. Hansotti will be called.

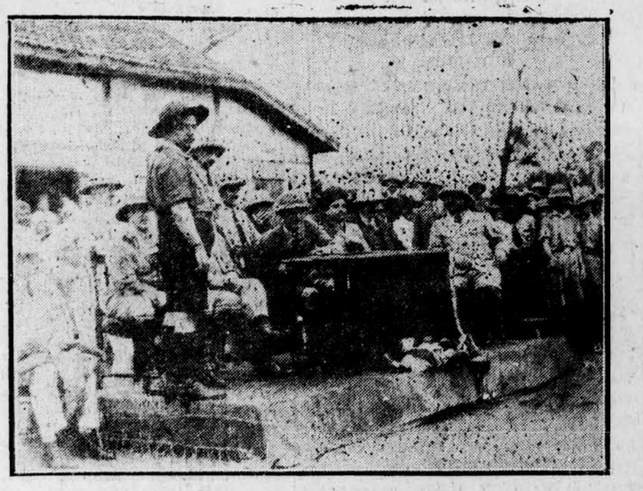
The Secretary said that Mr. Wadia before going away had shown him the reference from the Council debates. It was not Mr. Cowasji who had said that the dredger was ordered by the Secretary of State without the knowledge of the Government of Bombay. It was Sir Lawless Hepper who had said that.

BACK BAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND ON 28TH INSTANT.

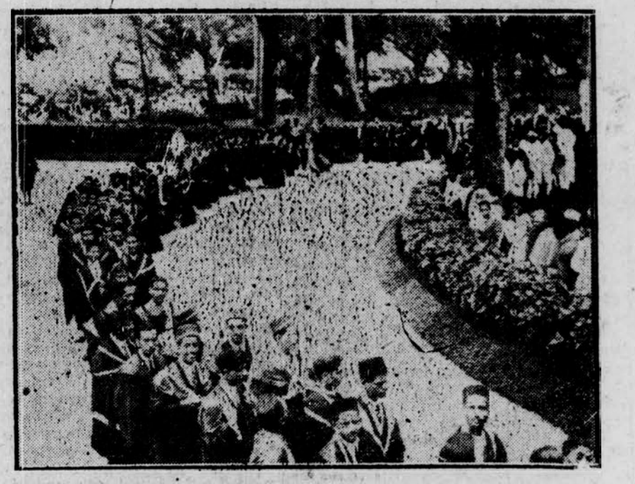
The Back Bay Enquiry Committee will finish its labours in Bombay on the 27th instant and will leave for England on the 28th (Saturday). It will go on taking evidence until all the possible witnesses in the city are finished till the very last day. On its way to England it will examine Lord Lloyd in Egypt if he is there, or in England where he has gone on leave. From the way witnesses have been examined in Bombay by the Committee, the most important witnesses who are all in England,—for instance Baron Lloyd, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Sir George Buchanan and Mr. Lewis,—will have a foretaste of the racket they will have to stand at the hands of the members of the Committee.

BOY SCOUT RALLY.



The annual Scout rally was held in Bombay on Wednesday. The picture on the left shows Sir Leslie Wilson, the Chief Scout, with other officers. On the right Sir L. Wilson is seen inspecting a scout troop.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.



The annual convocation of the University of Bombay came off on Tuesday last. The picture on the left shows the procession with the Chancellor and Sir Brajendranath Seal, who delivered the Convocation address this time, proceeding to the Hall. Right:—Some of the New Graduates in the procession.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN INDIAN SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 8.)

to schools. It was expected that a new era was dawning, that the old slip-shod Babu English would soon disappear, and that the Indian student would have better grasp of the language which was to him the *open sesame* to all further advance. Unfortunately twenty years have passed and we have made almost no progress. There are persons who hold that things have been worse, and that the students wrote better English a generation ago. Things may not be so bad as that but there is little doubt that the expected improvement in English teaching has not been in evidence.

Need for Enquiry.

One would think this was a matter for serious inquiry; but the Department of Education does not think so. There are teachers who are utterly dissatisfied with the new method and, if left to themselves, would not touch it with a long pole. I am afraid they are in the majority. There are a few who with equal confidence speak in favour of it. Though in the minority they are the men who should be listened to. Possibly the spirit of the new method—the direct method it is called—has not percolated to non-Government schools, or the teachers in charge of the method are not qualified to shoulder the responsibility or there is something radically wrong with the method itself, or it is not used in India in favourable conditions. All those causes have possibly conjoined to bring about the tragic failure to improve the standard of English in this Presidency. Are things equally bad elsewhere, in Bengal or in Madras? Who knows it? How can we know it? In England there would have been in twenty years two committees for inquiry into the problem; in Bombay, the Department of Education has never thought that such an inquiry was one of its legitimate duties.

This tragic failure may be due to various causes but the chief one, in my opinion, is that the new method was imported from England and thrust on Indian schools without any preliminary investigation. The Indian teachers never wanted it, most of them have not heard of it. No opportunity was given to them to study the method or to criticise it. There was no demonstration and the method was thrust on schools at the point of bayonet. Thus it carried with it the seeds of failure. What method has ever succeeded when it is forced on teachers by the inspectors? Again there is reason to believe that the advocates of the method had never studied it with care and were often themselves diffident of its efficacy. The so-called Direct method was tried in England for teaching French and German to English boys or on the Continent for teaching English to French and German boys. The method had every chance of success if it were tried for teaching Gujarati and Hindi in Marathi schools or Marathi in Gujarati and Hindi schools. There has been no experiment on record that it was tried in England or on the Continent for teaching Japanese, or Hindi or Urdu in English, French or German schools. If it was proposed to extend its use to an entirely foreign language—as English is in India—it was necessary to carry on prolonged investigation before thrusting it on schools.

(To Be Continued.)

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 10.)

tion between the Government of India and the Local Government regarding the scales of pay to subordinate services. Regarding the second alternative, Mr. Jukes pointed out that the work of the Accountant General Office clerks was entirely different from that of Customs clerks.

Syed Mahomed Padsha supported the resolution as Mr. Jukes had not convinced him of the necessity for invidious distinction in the pay of customs clerks in Madras as compared with that in Bombay or Calcutta.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan opposed the resolution.

After further discussion the resolution was lost without division.

Sir Ebrahim Jaffer moved his resolution for enquiry into the co-operative movement.

CO OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

He clearly stated at the outset that he had no desire to trench upon the domain of Provincial Governments and Legislatures in regard to this Transferred Subject. His sole object was to urge on the Central Government the desirability of undertaking an enquiry which, it alone was competent to initiate and carry through usefully for the Government of India had an obligation to perform functions of all-India importance, particularly of co-ordination.

CO-OPERATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Each province could not but pursue its own line of development in finding appropriate solutions for its special conditions, but a great deal would be gained from a comprehensive review of the position which the movement had reached in the different provinces. The principle of such an enquiry was already accepted by the Central Government in their decision to hold an investigation into agriculture which was also a Provincial Transferred Subject. The relation of the co-operative movement to agriculture and the part it was playing in improving the lot of the cultivator would be a subject that would be gone into by the Linlithgow Commission, but co-operation was no longer confined to agriculture, credit production and marketing and had expanded itself into other paths such as non-agricultural industries, housing and consumption affecting the well being of the masses.

It was now nearly twelve years since the Maclagan Committee made its enquiry into the co-operative movement. Since then the movement had developed into different channels in the different provinces. An enquiry by a small committee of experts and others who were daily in touch with the actual working of the movement would be able to report on the practicability or otherwise of establishing a central co-operative bank for the whole country, the extent of the evil of fragmentation on agricultural holdings which had been checked by co-operative effort, the practicability of co-operative farming, and the encouragement of old handicrafts.—

Sir Mahomed Habibullah in a vigorous speech explained to the Council that there was no need for an enquiry into the progress of the Co-operative Movement. The Government of India would not be justified in interfering with this purely Transferred Subject unless there was an occasion felt for safeguarding the Central subjects or decide questions arising between two provinces which could not arrive at agreement or safeguard Imperial interests or determine the position of Government of India in respect of questions arising between India and other parts of the British Empire. None of such circumstances had arisen to warrant interference by the Government of India in exercise of their power of superintendence, direction, and control. It was true that there was a commission established on Agriculture which was also a Provincial Transferred Subjects, but surely there was no parallel between agriculture and Co-operative Movement, for the Government of India still continued to take a very large part in the activities of the Agricultural Department. Of course, there might be peculiar difficulties experienced by local officials of co-operative societies in the working of the movement but these must be examined in the light of their own experience and solution sought. There was surely no need for an enquiry at the instance of the Central Government. If it could be argued that all was not well with the working of the movement throughout India then there would be a 'prima facie' case for enquiry but the statistics relating of the movement since the introduction of the Reforms showed that there had been remarkable progress. Sir Mahomed Habibullah quoted Bombay figures amidst applause and then all-India figures. On the strength of these figures the Council might justifiably congratulate the Ministers in the provinces officers in charge of the Department and the non-officials who were interested in the movement on the remarkable progress recorded during the brief span of five years. Lastly the Royal Commission on Agriculture had the subject definitely in the enquiry and it would not be right therefore, for the Central Government to accept the resolution at the present stage.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan pointed out certain Co-operative problems in which landlords were interested and gave general support to the motion. Lala Ramsarandas attempted to move an amendment that the Linlithgow Commission should be asked to enquire into the progress of the movement.

The President ruled it out of order on the ground that it radically altered the scope of the original resolution.

Hon. Syed Raza Ali suggested to the mover to withdraw the resolution and wait for the report of Linlithgow Commission.

Sir Ibrahim Jaffer asked if Sir Mahomed Habibullah would undertake to circulate to Local Governments copies of the debate on this resolution.

Sir Mahomed readily consented. Thereupon the resolution was withdrawn and the Council adjourned till to-morrow when six official bills will be introduced.—A.P.

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasl V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 16th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatma-ji will be released on the 6th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

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The following is the continuation of the telegraphic correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, which forms part of the Appendices to the Currency Committee's Report:

5. Telegram from Viceroy, Finance Department, dated 4th November 1924.

Exchange. Your telegram dated 15th October. Serious consideration has been given by us to your arguments which were fully present in our own minds when our proposals were made, and we desire to make the following observations.

Your main argument against acceptance is that the world economic conditions are still too unstable to justify the renewal of the attempt at exchange stabilisation. This argument is in substance the same as we have ourselves put forward repeatedly against the demands for altering the statutory ratio. The argument can easily be pressed too far, however, so far as it affects India. We have always recognised the possibility of a renewed fall in the purchasing power of gold, and we agree that this consideration is decisive against any immediate fixation of the rupee in terms of gold; but as against fixation in terms of sterling, particularly if such fixation is tentative as we propose, the argument loses much of its force when it is remembered that, at present, sterling is at a discount not much less than 19 per cent. in terms of gold so that to that extent a fall in the purchasing power of gold will be offset by the rise in gold value of sterling, which involves a corresponding rise in the gold value of the rupee without any departure from the rate of 1s. 6d. sterling.

With regard to your reference to other countries who have attempted to peg exchange, the case of India is not parallel. The former attempted to fix a lower limit of exchange at a time when their trade had been noticeably disturbed and the internal economic conditions were in a state of chaos. Our present proposal as regards India is to fix an upper limit when trade as well as internal economic conditions have made progress substantially in return to normal lines. We doubt whether sufficient weight has been given by you to the great improvement in internal economic conditions which has taken place in India, and to the check which in the last few years has been placed on the expansion of currency. In the last two years the raw materials of India have been in great demand, with the result that there has been a substantial trade balance in her favour.

The demand for Indian commodities may be expected to rise further with the return of normal economic conditions in Central Europe, and it is difficult to envisage, in the absence of a widespread failure of the monsoon or other catastrophe, a situation in which there would be in the near future a complete swing of the pendulum.

As regards your comments on the course of Indian internal prices, the Calcutta index number of wholesale prices, which is more reliable and more comprehensive than the all-India index number, does not disclose any tendency to rise. The same is true of the Bombay index number. We would further point out that in the case of commodities which have a world price—e.g. cotton, steel and sugar—in recent months there has been a marked fall in the rupee price; in the case of wheat, the result of the appreciation of the rupee has been that the price has remained nearly stationary in India while it has gone up considerably in England and America.

While then we agree that the waiting policy adopted hitherto has been the right one, in our opinion it is almost, if not quite, impossible for practical reasons to maintain it. You observe that such a gradual rise in exchange as has for some time been in progress is not likely to threaten Indian trade in its broad aspects, and that remittance operations conducted on the lines sugested by you should suffice to control any excessive uprush of exchange. We must point out that the rise in exchange which has occured already has not hitherto had any serious adverse effect on trade because it has so far not exceeded the limits which have generally been anticipated. There can be no doubt that much harm will be done by any further material rise. While it is possible, of course, to control a further rise by adjusting our remittance operations, it should be remembered that exchange has risen from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. during the last six months in spite of heavy purchases of sterling, and that such violent and frequent adjustments in our purchase procedure as will be necessary in order to keep the rise under effective control, cannot but have the most harmful effects. The rates which were accepted at the Council Bill sales of the 14th and 21st October has already furnished evidence of this. As a result of our large purchases of sterling in October the exchange market is, for the moment, quiescent, but there is no guarantee that there will not be a recurrence of similar conditions in an aggravated form during the busy season.

Moreover, it is our deliberate opinion that we cannot afford to allow the rupee to appreciate much above 1s. 6d. sterling during the coming winter, and if this is accepted the importance of an announcement immediately regarding the upper limit for exchanges is obvious. Both in Calcutta and Bombay the trade is in an extreme state of tension and expectant of a Government announcement, in the absence of which gambling in exchange will continue on a large scale to the serious detriment of genuine trade interests.

Further, we regard with extreme concern the prospects of borrowing by Government unless action is taken now to restore confidence. We are convinced that unless there is some very big change in the conditions reacting on the Indian monetary situation, the issue of a rupee loan in India of any appreciable amount, in the summer of 1925, will be an impossibility.

We reduced our demand from 20 crores to 15 crores in 1924; eventually we got only 13 crores and were lucky to get that. We cannot curtail very materially our capital programme even if we wished to do so, and we should regard as contrary to the true interests of India any considerable curtailment. We should be driven to raise a sterling loan in order to continue our capital programme. The size of the Indian sterling debt is, in our view, already sufficiently heavy for the present. In a period of bad monsoons external borrowing will be inevitable, and Indian credit abroad, if we can avoid it, ought not to be called upon to bear the strain of the issue of an external loan at a time of good monsoons when there is no difficulty in remitting money abroad, and the need for borrowing abroad only arises because the capital cannot be raised in India. Moreover, external borrowing at a time when there is uncertainty as to the future of the rupee, involves an exchange risk and becomes very speculative. We would remind you that in 1926 we have a maturity of 38 crores to deal with, and it is unthinkable that by postponing a decision in regard to exchange we should run the risk of not being able to renew a large proportion of these bonds in India.

The announcement which you suggest is, we consider, quite insufficient in itself to have any reassuring effect, as it will amount only to a reiteration of the declaration we have already made, that there will be no hesitation on the part of Government to take further powers in a matter of sterling investments in the Paper Currency Reserve. Something of greater importance is expected by the market, and we consider it better to make no announcement at all if we have nothing better to announce. Such an announcement would at once stimulate the demand, for the moment quiescent, for action on the lines of Purshotamdas' Bill and would result in increasing opposition to our Bill when it is introduced.

We propose that as soon as announcement of our maximum rate is made, Council sales should be discontinued for the present, and all sterling purchases effected through the Imperial Bank at the rate of 1s. 6.1/8d. only.

Telegram from Secretary of State to Viceroy, Finance Department, dated 19th November 1924.

Exchange. Your telegram of 4th November. It will have been realised that the decisions in my predecessor's telegram dated 15th October were not reached without full consideration of this important question in all its bearings. but matter has again received most careful attention in view of your further telegram.

The announcement of any maximum upward limit to exchange is likely to be regarded as the first step in the direction of eventual fixation, and arbitrary point selected would have to be justified, which it would be difficult to do with convincing effect in existing uncertainties. Having once accepted a new responsibility as regards upward point, Government could scarcely avoid, for long, complementary and more dangerous responsibility of fixing a lower limit and supporting that limit, in event of any material weakness developing, with full extent of its resources. Whatever later re-action world price movements may have on exchange, we cannot leave out of account possibility of some decline from existing level of exchange, especially in view of recent rapid rise in sterling-dollar exchange, which has already, presumably, had some influence in checking rise of rupee-sterling exchange. This tendency may manifest itself further unless counteracted by other forces if, in accordance with feeling in well-informed quarters (vide city notes in "Times" of 7th November), the pound moves at no very distant date to parity. If capacity of Government to handle exchange problem effectively at proper time is not to be compromised, it is necessary in my judgment to avoid commitments which may prove embarrassing subsequently and to retain freedom of action until greater stability in international factors has been achieved and time is favourable for taking up question of the permanent fixation of rupee exchange.

I agree with you that, as matters stand at the moment, our efforts should be directed towards averting material rise in exchange above 1s. 6d. and I am quite prepared, in the event of exchange showing a marked tendency to break away in upward direction above that point, that we should conduct remittance operations on scale which would hold tendency in check. We should have to consider as season develops, in light of trade and market conditions, how far it is desirable to persist in such a policy if it threatens to lead to an undesirable degree of expansion. There seems no reason to think that market position will be impaired as regards future borrowings if cash balances of Imperial Bank are adequately replenished so that market conditions conform to normal monetary trend and remittance operations are conducted on lines stated above. Prospect as regards future borrowings rests much more on actual monetary conditions than on announcement of present policy, which may or may not be modified. I share your view that the restriction of the growth of India's sterling debt, so far as may be, is desirable but it is to be remembered that the opportunity of raising the exceptionally large loans obtained in India during the time of war and afterwards arose out of special circumstances, including the heavy currency expansion between 1917 and 1920, the influence of which continued subsequently, especially during the period of severe trade depression, despite the actual contraction of currency which took place after 1920.

As main objections to your proposals, recapitulated briefly above, remain, I have decided, after fullest consideration, to adhere to decisions communicated in my predecessor's telegram dated 15th October. It is not necessary for me, in the circumstances to examine in detail the suggestion in final paragraph of your telegram which seems to imply that Government should so act as to stimulate rise in exchange to 1s. 6-1/8d. I see objection to the adoption of any such [illegible] standard. It seems [illegible] able to work on lines now in force, which make it clear that Government have no preconceived aim in the matter of exchange apart from desire to avoid excessive and rapid fluctuations. I do not understand why any announcement regarding the matter should be expected by markets, but feeling would doubtless disappear when it is clear that no such announcement is forthcoming and public are left to place their own interpretation on Government's attitude. You could make it known, of course, that attitude of Government is, broadly speaking, the same as that which has prevailed during past year, and that it is still important to avoid any positive commitments until, at any rate, gold and sterling are synonymous again and there is assured prospect of maintaining parity.

Telegram from the Secretary of State to Viceroy, Finance Department, dated 24th September, 1925.

Exchange. I gather that your definite view is that exchange should not throughout this busy season be allowed to rise above gold import point on 1s. 6d. basis. While final developments of monsoon may affect extent of demand for rupees, there is still possibility of persistence of tendency for exchange to rise, which could be kept down only by what would amount to unlimited remittance at fixed point, and figure of £14,000,000 mentioned previously is to be regarded, presumably, as provisional only. If demand for rupees were to continue for a prolonged period on extensive scale there might be some risk of excessive expansion if upward limit of exchange were pegged as suggested. I cannot commit myself, therefore, in present circumstances, to view that exchange should in no circumstances be permitted to rise this winter to, say, above 1s. 6-3/16d. or 1s. 6-7/32d., though I am prepared to accept this figure provisionally as governing for the time being our remittance policy. Moreover, I feel strongy that it would not be right to present Currency Commission with a "fait accompli" at the very moment when they are commencing operations. I therefore suggest if market conditions point that way, rate for remittances might be allowed to move shortly to 1s. 6-7/32d. This figure is sufficiently near 1s. 6d. gold import point, and would not indicate any change of policy.

With regard to your recommendations for the financing of remittances, the present easy money conditions indicated by low bank rate suggested that we should not resort to expansion of currency so soon. I therefore think that there would be distinct advantages in following the original idea suggested by you. Recent uncertain developments of monsoon also point to the undesirability of premature expansion. I would therefore be glad if you would reconsider Ways and Means advance or Treasury Bills to be combined with note issue expansion as season progresses and money conditions harden.

As regards Home Treasury position, existing balances will probably suffice till towards end of January, on the assumption that they will not be further strengthened by remittances.

Telegram from Viceroy, Finance Department, dated 9th October 1925.

With reference to your telegram dated 24th September, Exchange, we note that you accept provision as governing our remittance policy for the time being, that exchange should not be allowed to rise above gold import point on basis of 1s. 6d., and it is not our wish to anticipate policy which should be pursued in the busy season later. We do deprecate however proposal to allow exchange to move to 1s 6-7/32d. This figure is somewhat above the actual gold point, and we are convinced that our action would be misunderstood by market and would be regarded as a change of policy, and the effect almost certainly would be an avalanche of sterling sales in anticipation. Since our last telegram position has altered somewhat. Recently we have not had to purchase large amounts of sterling, and we anticipate that our balance at the bank on 16th instant will be Rs. 8 crores, less the rupee cost of any further sterling purchases. Moreover, we expect the demand for money will begin earlier than usual owing mainly to the early season for cotton, and bank rate has already been raised to 5 per cent. We think it likely that we may be able to postpone till the end of October any expansion of currency. It will, therefore, not be likely that expansion of currency will coincide with very easy money conditions. It is possible, at the same time that it may be convenient to combine policy proposed by us with Ways and Means advances from the bank later on. We will bear this possibility in mind and watch situation.

Telegram from Secretary of State to Viceroy, Finance Department, dated 19th March 1926.

Pronounced weakening of exchange recently makes it desirable that we should be prepared for possibility that exchange may decline to lower gold point as determined on basis of 18d. gold rupee, which may presumably be taken at 1s. 5.25/32d. telegraphic in present conditions.

2. Recent policy of holding upper limit of exchange at 1s. 6-3/16d. was directed towards the establishment of an equilibrium between external and internal prices, which would facilitate stabilisation of rupee at 1s. 6d. gold. I recognise inconvenience of Government having to intervene actively to maintain the lower limit of exchange at a time when the Currency Commission is sitting, but when Government decided to peg upper limit of exchange the inconvenience of positive control was accepted definitely. Result has been an expansion of currency which it may be necessary to draw off if exchange relapses to lower gold point by sale of reverses. You will agree that this should, if possible, be avoided as the sale of reverses would be open to much public misunderstanding and misrepresentation. I suggest, therefore, for consideration, whether before this stage is reached some contraction of note issue should not, with a view to stiffening market in India, be effected forthwith against re-transfer to Treasury of part of sterling securities earmarked this winter to currency reserve. I shall be glad to receive at an early date an appreciation of exchange prospects

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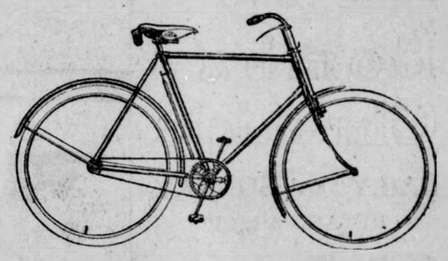

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